BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,640—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to June 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	Tuesday. 18th June
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	20th July
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	G. Cossoich	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,800	950	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison....	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1889 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

THE favorite Liner S. S. ETOLIA, Captain GILL, will sail for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL first week in July.

First-class passages, good accommodation, DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried. Return tickets obtainable on moderate terms. Ample allowance of baggage.

Apply to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, MacIver Line, Bombay.

Also to Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Passenger Agents.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

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TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th June, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th June 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of SEVENTEEN PER CENT, equivalent to Rs.85 per share, declared at the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 12th June 1889, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of share certificates.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager,
Head Office, Byculla, 5th June, 1889.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

KEMP'S INVALID BRANDY	...	per doz.	Rs.	30	0
I. PRUNIER'S 1 star	do.	...	,,	36	0
Do. 2 do.	do.	...	,,	42	0
Do. 3 do.	do.	...	,,	48	0

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF

JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

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KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRIVING WATERPROOF APRONS.

Fitted with Ring & Strap.

From Rs. 10.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

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New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that these of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
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TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	,,	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	,,	40 &	50
Shell do.	,,	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,,	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,,	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,,	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,,	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	,,	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	,,	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,,	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,,	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS', and BIRDS', always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED

HATS !

HATS ! !

HATS ! ! !

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light and grease-proof head Linings.

	Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	A.
Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

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Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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Albert Building, Bombay.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

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THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

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PHENYLE.

The best Disinfectant.
Avoid recent imitations.

PHENYLE.

Very effectual; non-poisonous.
Unequalled for Veterinary use.

In bottles, 6 annas & 12 annas.

In 1, 2, and 5 gallon iron drums, Rs. 4 per gallon.

Send for Circulars respecting this valuable Purifier.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 3. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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Care of PRINTER.

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Close to the Station and under European Management.

GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	,, 1,407,673
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	,, 6,382,529

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J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

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WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our

ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	,, 800
Do. 20 ,,	,, 200
Lamps for arc lights	,, 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
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NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.

GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1876 still in use.

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ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

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NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

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BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.

THE First-class Steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,500 tons, Captain PHILP, will sail from BOMBAY for AMSTERDAM DIRECT on or about the 20th inst.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For Cabin Plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

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Agents.

Forbes Streets Bombay, June 11, 1889.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, June 10, 1889. Agents.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1889 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on THURSDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,
WITH NEW PATENT TUNING APPARTUS.
Appointed AGENTS for the last five Years.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Cash or Hire Purchase.
Price Lists on application.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

NEW GOODS JUST UNPACKED.

THE KODAK

Is the smallest, lightest, and simplest of all Detective Cameras—for ten operations necessary with most Cameras of this class, this has only THREE SIMPLE MOVEMENTS.

NO FOCUSSING. NO FINDER REQUIRED.

Size 3¼ by 3¾ by 6½ inches. Weight 35 ounces.

MAKES 100 EXPOSURES.

Price Rs. 90.

Spare Spools for 100 Exposures, Rs. 10 each.

SHEW'S "ECLIPSE" POCKET CAMERA

For Plates 4½ by 3¼ inches.

The apparatus consists of Camera (brass-bound) of French-polished Mahogany and best leather bellows body; Lens (with rotating diaphragms); Patent Instantaneous Shutter, 3 Double Backs (brass bound), hinged with folding shutters.—Complete in leather case, with handle, lock, and key, Rs. 140.

PIZZIGHELLI PLATINA PAPER.

6½ by 4½ inches, per dozen sheets,			Rs.	1	12
8½ by 6½	do.	do.	,,	3	0
10 by 8	do.	do.	,,	5	8
12 by 10	do.	do.	,,	9	0

GLASS MEASURE JUGS,
With Handle and Spout,
Rs. 3-8 each.

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISED.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY. PRICE ONE RUPEE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS!!! for sale everywhere. We do not keep Ceylon Teas, as the best qualities at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb. will bear no comparison with our fresh consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES at Re. 1 and annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU AND CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A handsome stud-bred Horse, 14-3, aged, goes in single and double harness, and is a good fencer. Apply to C. D., office of this paper.

PEGU PONY and CART and HARNESS FOR SALE.—Pony sound and very fast and Cart nearly new. A handsome turn-out, cheap. Apply to M. M., office of this paper.

COLLIE DOG PUP.—Rough-coated Black-and-tan, about two months old. Strayed from Tramway premises, Colaba. Finder will be rewarded.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS. Wines, Spirits, Ices, &c.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.—SIR JOHN McNEILL, C.V., K.C.B., found all comfortable.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGINGS just open. Terms moderate, by Mrs. COLAHAN, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

TO LET FURNISHED APARTMENTS with Servants' Quarters and Stabling, pleasantly situated, at 22, Kahun Road, Poona. Apply on the premises.

NASIK.—TO LET THREE BUNGALOWS, two of which are partly furnished. Rents Rs. 60, 30 and 12 per mensem respectively. For particulars apply to Rev. W. A. ROBERTS, Nasik.

SECOND-CLASS MARINE ENGINEER REQUIRED to take charge of Engines, under 100 H. P. of a steamer plying in Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Apply to "K." with copies of certificates. Salary Rs. 175, rising to Rs. 200. Finds own food. Care of this office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION by a Trained Nurse as Housekeeper or as an Amanuensis to an Invalid. Address "S. K.," Post Office, Byculla.

WANTED—BOARD and LODGING with respectable family in or near the Fort, for an elderly Gentleman of retired habits. Address B. W., care of this paper.

TO GENTLEMEN wishing to place a Son in Business. Partner required with Rs. 20,000 to join Advertiser.—"X. Y. Z.", care of this office.

A. C. LOBO, of Bhusawal, has opened a hotel in a large and commodious Bungalow, five minutes' walk from the Railway station. Terms moderate.

DR. PAOLO MERLO has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Tamarind Lane to No. 135, Hornby Row.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Appollo Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 18-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOATING.—A MEETING of MEMBERS interested in rowing will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY next, 12th instant, at 6 p.m., to consider the advisability of MOVING the BOAT-HOUSE and BOATS to MAHIM, either temporarily or permanently; to elect a sub-committee for selecting a spot at Mahim, to erect the shed and move the Boats. Members interested are requested to be present.

L. PENNY,
Honry. Secretary.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. C. N. BEEVOR, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVII. of 1886, Notice is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late Cecil Nicholas Beevor, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who died at Htigyaing, Upper Burmah, on the 15th September 1888, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Pryce Weedon, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 28th May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

MADRAS RACES, 1890.
JANUARY 21ST, 23RD, 25TH, and 28TH.
ADDED MONEY, Rs. 38,500.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st July 1889.

For prospectus apply to
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Races,
Madras Club.

LAWRENCE AND SONS,
COACH MAKERS, ESTABLISHED 1824.
520, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES built to order, estimates furnished, outstation orders executed with dispatch and repairs of all sorts done with care and promptitude under experienced management.

FOR SALE.—NEW "VICTORIAS" with fixed or moveable coach boxes, built of seasoned and sound material. Carefully finished throughout.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 124 OF 1887.

MANGAL RAGHOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, Coppersmith Street, House No. 3, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

v.

BOMONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Fort, No. 7, within the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of September 1887 it was ordered that the Plaintiff should pay to the Defendant the sum of Rupees 1,300-3-0 for taxed costs of this suit.

And whereas by an alias warrant of sale, dated the 12th day of April 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling, house situate at Mazagon, Coppersmith Street, bearing Collector's old No. 139, Collector's new No. 11454, old survey No. 201, new survey No. 3182, containing by admeasurment 10 49 square yards and then it was bounded as follows:—On the East by a public passage and garden of Cowasjee Pallonjee, on the West by the Government vacant ground or public passage, on the North by a public passage and garden of Cowasjee Pallonjee, and on the South by a passage and vacant ground, and now on the East by the property of Hajee Cassum Joosub, on the West by the property of the Defendant Bomonjee Dunjeebhoy Mistry, on the North by the property of Hajee Cassum Joosub, and on the South by the said Coppersmith Street Cross Lane and partly by the property of Mahatoo Goolab.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June 1889, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, and costs of and incidental to the application and order and the costs of the said warrant dated 12th April 1889.

The following is a list of the right, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

I. A claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rupees 18 for value of 3 square yards of land encroached upon and for Rupees 2-12-11, being arrears of ground rent on ditto for 17 years, from 1872-73 to 1888-89, at 22 reas per square yard per annum and for Rupees 2-3 for ground rent on 28 3-9 square yards on Government land at 12 pies per square yard per annum.

II. A claim of one Joao Antone, to whom the said property has been Mortgaged by the said Plaintiff under a registered Deed of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of October 1877, for the sum of Rupees 1,300, which said sum of Rupees 1,300 with interest at twelve per cent per annum is still due to the said Joao Antone as such mortgagee, under the provisions of the said Deed.

III. A claim of one Oodrea, woman, wife of the said Plaintiff, on behalf of her infant son, Dewjee Mangul, in the said property on the ground that the said property is ancestral.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interst therein.

Should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Defendant has obtained permission to bid at the sale, and to set off the amount of the purchase money and the debt due to them on the Decree one against the other.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith, when the lot is knocked down, to a purchaser, other than the Defendant, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser, other than the Defendant, to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 7th day of May 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Defendant.

☞ FACTS! ☜

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of	156
BICYCLE	97 ,,	153
TANDEMS	8 ,,	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my name as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

WE have an endless variety of the above, in plain, engine-turned, chaste or enamelled gold cases, with and without gems. No matter what other dealers may say to the contrary, we regard the cheap watches now advertised so extensively as a doubtful advantage, it being impossible to associate them with good material and sound work. We devote our attention to *increasing* the *excellence of our watches* rather than competing for buyers at the lowest price.

		Rs.	a.
Gold Keyless Crystal-faced, 14 ct.		60	0
Do.	Hunting, 14 ct.	65	0
Do.	Half-Hunting, 14 ct.	70	0
Do.	Half-Hunting, 18 ct.	Rs. 95 and 130	0
Do.	Hunting, 18 ct., engine-turned, plain or chased	Rs. 90 and 125	0
Do.	Crystal face, 18 ct.	95	0
Gold Half-Hunting, Key Winder, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial, 18 ct.		175	0
Hunter Keyless, Lever, engine-turned		200	0
Gold Hunter, Key Winder, Lever		150	0
Gold Crystal face, Keyless, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial		140	0
Gold Keyless, highest quality, full jewelled and compensated, the most perfect Watch		350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in Enamelled Cases, set with Pearls or Diamonds	from Rs. 280 to	700	0

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	9 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 3
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 3
Sirloin per lb	0 3 3
Fore Ribs, each	0 2 9
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 7 0
MUTTON—	1ST SORT. 2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0 0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0 0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6 0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0 ...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0 0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort ,,	0 10 0
Fore ,, ,,	0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ,,	0 6 0
PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0 3 6
Pork Salt, country, per lb,	0 4 0
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
,, Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 15 0
,, Middling	0 12 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 8 0
,, ,, middling, each	0 7 0
Chickens, large, each	0 7 0
,, small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 12 0
,, young, per pair	0 9 6
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
,, Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 5 0
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12 0 0
,, ,, 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9 8 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 0 0
,, per maund	0 3 3
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 4 0
,, ,, per maund	0 3 0
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
,, per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 4 0
,, ,, ,, per maund	0 2 3
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0
,, per maund	0 2 6
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
,, per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 8 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
,, Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
,, Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
,, common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Gram, Jamboseer, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 0 0
Colty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 8 0
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 8 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 8 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0
Oats, per phurra	4 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 12 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 8 0
Maize, per phurra	2 4 0
Moong per phurra	4 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	6 8 0
Mussoor per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall per phurra	3 8 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 0 0
Peas' per phurra	4 0 0
Toor, per phurra	2 12 0
,, Dall, 1st sort	6 8 0
,, ,, 2nd sort	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 8 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Kong, per phurra	3 8 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per maund	3 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. small per maund	1 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. large, per seer	0 0 8
Do. do. do. small, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9
Yams, red, per seer	0 0 9
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Cabbages, large, each	0 3 3
,, small, each	0 1 9
Carrots, per seer	0 0 9
Cellery, large, each	0 1 6
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Beet, small	0 1 0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 9
Tomatoes, per seer	0 2 0
French Beans, per seer	0 1 9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 5 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 2 9
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
Cocoanuts, Janghbahar, per 100	5 0 0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 2 0
Mixed, per seer	0 1 3
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
,, small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11
Salt 2nd sort	0 0 9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, boating, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Maria Teresa (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Marmagao ; Indramayo (s), Cardiff ; and Satara (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th :—Chindwara (s), for Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—Oriental (s), for London, &c.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 2·20 p.m. to-day, Wednesday.

THEFT AT DONGRI STREET.—Jethabhai Kamulsey, residing at Dongri Street, reports that during Monday night his premises were entered and property to the value of Rs. 133 stolen.

THEFT AT PAKMODA STREET.—Ismail Jewa, residing in Pakmoda Street, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 180, from a box in his room, which was found broken open on Monday last.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,362. Of these, 533 were new admissions, consisting of 233 males, 111 females, and 189 children. The average daily attendance was 76·19.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore of Morvi, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay at Grant Road station by the Ahmedabad mail train on Monday. His Highness has taken up his temporary residence in a bungalow at Dongersey Road, Walkeshwur.

HOW TO KEEP JEWELLERY SAFE.—Crishnajee Ramchunder, residing at Candawady Lane, Girgaum, has reported to the police that two gold ornaments valued at Rs. 250 were stolen from a box in his house on Saturday last. The box, he said, was locked, but the key was hanging on the wall close by.

A DISHONEST LODGER.—Lutchmon Mucka, residing at Cammatteepoora fifth street, has been rather hardly treated by a lodger he had, named Gungadhur Kalibha. The latter absconded, so says the complainant, on Monday, taking with him a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments, clothing and copper utensils, of the collective value altogether of Rs. 411-8. The accused is supposed to have made off for Poona or Nassick.

FOUND INSANE.—A European whose name is unknown, discovered on Monday evening apparently suffering from delirium, was taken by the police to the European General Hospital. He was, however, refused admittance, as it was considered from all appearances he was insane. He was then taken to the Police Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, who ordered him to be detained in the police lunatic cells. The man is unable to give any name.

A GIRL ROBBED.—A goldsmith named Chundraba Buchaba, residing in Khetwady, reports that on Saturday last his daughter had stolen from her two gold bangles valued at Rs. 34. Chundraba had a carpenter in his house repairing a swing. Sending him to buy some paint, the carpenter took the complainant's daughter, a little girl of seven, with him, and took an opportunity when alone to snatch the bangles from the girl's arm, valued at Rs. 34. A search is being made for the accused.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the Morgue respecting the death of a Hindoo man, whose name is unknown. Deceased was apparently a Mahratta by caste and aged about 18 years. He was seen at a well at Grant Road, where, while preparing to bathe himself, he accidentally fell into the water. He was taken out by some persons who witnessed the occurrence in an unconscious state, but he died on the way to the J. J. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE BY STABBING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Bajee Shivba, aged 65 years. Deceased, who was a dhobie, was addicted to drink, and used to pawn his customers' clothes for drink. On the 5th instant he was removed by the police from his residence in Sindi Lane suffering from a wound which he himself inflicted on his neck with a knife. Fever set in, and he died at 5 o'clock on Monday evening. The verdict was that the death of Bajee Shivba was caused by tromatic fever following a wound in the throat inflicted with a knife on himself.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Balcrishna Mahadew and Cassum Mahomed, two lads aged respectively 14 and 15 years, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a gunny bag valued at 8 annas from a godown at Pydownee on Monday. The two accused were arrested while in the act of committing the theft. Being convicted, Balcrishna was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of two years and the other lad, who simply acted in the matter as he was told by the lad Balcrishna, was sentenced to suffer one day's imprisonment.

A BATCH OF GAMBLERS.—Goolam Nabbee, a noted gambler, Mahomed Lall Mahomed, a weaver, and five other Mahomedans belonging to the weaver caste were yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court with being found at play in a common gaming-house at Ripon Road on Monday night with cards, dice, and money. The charge being proved against all the accused, they were convicted and sentenced—Goolam Nubbee to ten days' rigorous imprisonment, Mahomed Lall Mahomed to pay Rs. 20, or in default to undergo a term of ten days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court a Mahomedan named Butchoo Ally was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with kidnapping a Mahomedan girl named Jamabai (a minor under the age of 16 years) from the lawful guardianship of her father, Abdool Tharia, and also with theft of sundry gold ornaments valued at Rs. 330, the property of Abdool Tharia. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Ryan, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant, who is the father of the girl Jamabai, was examined and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Mahomed Raja Kojunalisha was yesterday brought up on remand by Inspector Greyhurst and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting a weaver named Khoodabux Peeroo with a stick at Falkland Road on the 3rd instant. The complainant, it appears, went to the house of accused at Falkland Road about 10 o'clock at night. The sister of the accused on seeing him attempted to strike him with a broom, which he snatched from her hand. The accused upon that gave complainant a blow on the head with a stick, which threw him on the floor near the staircase insensible. The accused was then arrested and the complainant taken to the hospital. The accused made no defence, and being convicted was fined Rs. 25.

ASSAULTING A CUSTOMS PEON.—Ghella Runchord was yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. C. P. Cooper with assaulting Hurry Balloo, a Customs peon, while in the execution of his duty, on Monday evening at the Mallet Bunder. The complainant, it appears, was on duty at the Mallet Bunder, when he saw the accused and some other person climbing over the railings and endeavouring to get to the bunder when the gates were closed. He remonstrated with them for their misconduct, when the accused struck complainant a blow on the head with a stick, cutting him. The accused denied the charge, and proposed to call witnesses on his own behalf. The case was, therefore, adjourned for further hearing till to-day.

EVADING THE CONVEYANCE LICENCE.—Mahadoo Ramjee, a victoria driver, and five other hack victoria drivers, together with three reklah drivers, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court with plying for hire their public conveyances without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. All the accused were allowed a certain time within which to obtain their licenses, but as they had hitherto made no move whatever in the matter they were all convicted. The victoria-drivers were fined Rs. 10 each and the reklah drivers Rs. 2 each. The Magistrate remarked that if these men were brought before him again on a similar charge they will be dealt with more severely.

A STRANGE CASE OF SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Currey Road, Parel, respecting the death of Bhimee, a girl aged 12 years. No reason can be assigned for the girl having committed the rash act. She was the wife of a mill-labourer named Narayen, residing at Currey Road, and the pair seemed to live happily together. The circumstances connected with the death are very strange. On Saturday morning her husband left the house, and an hour later, Bhimee, as was her usual custom, went away also, leaving the key of her room with a neighbour. As Bhimee did not return at her usual hour, and as time went past and still she never appeared, her father and her husband went in search of her, but failing to find her, gave information to the police that the deceased was missing. On Monday her dead body was found floating in a tank in front of her house. The body was dressed as when she left home; none of her ornaments were missing, and there were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Bhimee was caused by her having drowned herself in a tank.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A NATIVE OFFICER.

THE following is the judgment delivered by Mr. Hope, Joint Magistrate of Meerut, in the case of Mahomed Afzul :—

In this case Mahomed Afzul, a native commissioned officer in the 26th Punjab Infantry, quartered at Meerut, is charged with having been in dishonest possession of a stolen rifle, No. 690, the property of Government, at the Cantonment Railway Station, Meerut, at about 9 p. m. on the evening of Tuesday, May 21. The rifle was seized by Police Inspector Jones, who had received information that it was in accused's possession, and is said to have been taken out of accused's bedding or *bistra* by Lance-Corporal Nathoo of the Railway Police. Sergeant Randall, of the 25th King's Own Scottish Borderers, has identified the rifle, which is a Martini-Henry rifle with the Government marks, as one belonging to him, which was stolen in October last year. It is admitted that accused, who is an Afridi and had that day got two months' leave to go to his home, took a Martini-Henry rifle to the station, and that he had a pass (Exhibit F) signed by Lieutenant Dillon, the Adjutant of the regiment, for this rifle and also for a pistol. The greater part of the witnesses for the defence have been called to prove the existence of this Martini-Henry rifle referred to in the pass, and to show how it came into accused's possession. Lieutenant Dillon states that he had seen a sporting rifle of the Martini-Henry pattern in the possession of accused's father, the Subadar-Major. It must therefore, I think, be taken as clearly proved that such a Martini-Henry rifle did exist; that it was bought from a Mr. Roberts through one Luchman Mistri and that it was for that rifle that Lieutenant Dillon assumed that he was giving the pass, for he says he did not see the weapon at the time he granted the pass, nor can he say whether he had ever seen it. The main question therefore to be decided is whether the rifle taken by Inspector Jones from accused on the evening in question was the Government rifle produced or, as the defence say, another Martini-Henry rifle, private property, for which the pass was given. On the one side we have the evidence of Inspector Jones, Nathoo, lance-corporal, Karim Bux and Dost Mahomed, gharri-drivers, and Mahmud Hussein, mohurir constable; and on the other side that of Havildars Azimulla, Jeta Singh, and Nihal Chund, and the statement of accused.

There are two receipts, marked A and B, on the record which bear an important part. Receipt B, signed by Mahmud Hussein, mohurir, was given to the accused when the rifle was taken from him. It merely refers to a Martini-Henry rifle and no mention is made of any number or marks, while it gives the number of accused's ticket, 1177. Receipt A was given that evening by Nathoo, lance-corporal, to Inspector Jones for a Martini-Henry rifle, No. 690. This is signed by Nathoo and the Assistant Station-Master, Mr. Xavier. This must have been written very soon after the recovery of the rifle, as Mr. Xavier says that the train was still in the station when he signed it. Mr. Xavier is unable to identify the rifle produced. He says that the one he saw was a new one, whereas that produced is old, and that the figures he saw on it were smaller than those on the rifle in court. He states, however, that he saw a number on the rifle in the booking office after he had signed the receipt, that it was six something and that it was under the sling. I think therefore that Mr. Xavier must be mistaken, as the rifle he would have us believe he saw could not have been either that produced or that without numbers or marks for which accused had the pass E, and it is scarcely possible that there could have been a third rifle on the scene.

The case really resolves itself into this—if the evidence of Inspector Jones is to be believed, accused is guilty. In other words, either accused is guilty or Inspector Jones has committed perjury and has fabricated the case.

The Inspector says that he took possession of the rifle after Nathoo had pulled it out of accused's bedding; that he looked at the number and found it 690, and that he knew it then and there by the Government marks on it.

The following points in the procedure of the police are especially criticised on behalf of the accused.

(1) The fact that no mention is made of the number of the rifle or of the marks on it in receipt B, which was given to accused; (2) that only two gharri-drivers were called as witnesses; (3) that the *bistra* in which the rifle was found has not been produced; (4) the gharri-drivers, it is urged, are necessarily under the influence of the police. Karim Bax, one of the men, undoubtedly made an exhibition of himself in trying to point out the numbers and marks, and his identification of the rifle is worth nothing. Dost Mahomed, the other driver, is unable to identify the rifle. But it must be remembered that the mail train was in the station at the time, and that there must have been a good deal of bustle and confusion. The question has been asked: Why were none of the railway officials called as witnesses? No doubt they were busy at the time and there was no time to send for them, while the two witnesses produced were probably nearest at hand, being on the look-out for passengers. With regard to the *bistra* it is certainly surprising that it was not produced; but the fact appears to be that at the time there was some friction between Inspector Jones as a District Police Officer and the Railway Police. The latter claimed the right of challaning accused, the offence having been committed within their jurisdiction. It must have been on this account that receipt A was drawn up, as under ordinary circumstances there would have been no necessity for it. Mr. Xavier says in his evidence the receipt was for handing a rifle over to the Railway Police. I am of opinion that, owing to this discussion, one or two important points were overlooked by the police, such as the seizure of the *bistra* and a reference to the number of the rifle in the receipt given to accused. Receipt B is signed by Mahmud Hussein, mohurir, and evidently when he was told to make it out the importance of recording the number was not considered.

The case practically rests on Inspector Jones' evidence. It is hard to believe that an officer in his position would in a crowded railway station and in the presence of many witnesses take a rifle from a native commissioned officer, a rifle for which he had a pass signed by the Adjutant of the regiment, and would then deliberately substitute for it a stolen Government rifle which would have had to have been previously procured from somewhere, and would then have made over this substituted rifle to the Railway Police. I say that it is hard to believe this, because the risk incurred would be so great and the risk would be enhanced from accused's position as a native officer. All that the Inspector would gain would be an increase of reputation or, as accused says, he would have done it *apne nam ke waste*.

The Inspector states that when accused was stopped he was carrying a double-barrelled gun in a case on his shoulders. It came out afterwards in Jeta Singh's evidence that Subadar Kirpal Singh was going by the train and had a pass for a double-barrelled gun; and the Inspector when recalled stated that a havildar took the gun, claiming it as his own, and that either accused or the havildar showed him a pass for it. Lastly, if, as accused says, his sporting rifle, for which he had a pass from the Adjutant, was taken from him for no reason, why did he not at once take steps to get redress and apply for assistance to his superior officers? If there had been anything in his story one would have expected that the Adjutant would have taken the matter up at once, especially as accused had been prevented by this affair from going on leave. No steps of any kind were, however, taken, and accused waited in the lines until the 24th, the day of his arrest.

I see no reason for doubting the truth of Inspector Jones' evidence, and I therefore find accused guilty of being in dishonest possession of the stolen rifle.

Accused has lately obtained his commission, and his Colonel and the Adjutant give him an excellent character.

Under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code I order accused to be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Capt. E. Stewart, to London and Brindisi yesterday :—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs. Jobb.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Stark.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—125 cases candles, A H Heptoola; 4 casks wines, The Royal Bombay Yatch Club.
Kangra s—4 cases polished plate glass, D Allibhoy.
Malwa s—50 cases champagne, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 8 casks fuse, Walsh Lovett and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—53 packages wine and spirit, The Byculla Club.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—1 qr cask claret, F Stockinger.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—377 packages chemicals and 3 packages soap, Phillip and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—55 bales cotton, C Dewsee; 109 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts myrobolums, D Sassoon and Co; 2,611 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 75 bales wool, K Koosal.
Merton Hall s—53 bales wool, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 325 cwts gum arabic, and 52 cwts horns, W Poonja and Co; 113 bales wool, N Khattow; 47 bales wool, R Cooverjee; 25 cases condiments, R D Subedar; 100 bales wool, G Toolseedass.
Recta s—2 cases furniture, E Jones.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—300 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,100 cwts cotton seed, J Sejpal; 20 casks Alizarine, W Bell and Co; 144 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 6,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—2 cwts ivory, M Allybhoy; 7 cwts ivory, E Passianee, 2 cwts ivory, N Hunsraj.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algoma s—2,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 4,950 cwts linseed, and 90 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drumburlie s—200 cwts horns, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co, 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rumpha s—1,549 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 5,337 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubbatino s—100 bales cotton, Glade & Co; 800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Algoma s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubbatino s—500 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubbatino s—300 bales cotton, Glade & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Berenice s—253 bales twist, S J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, B R Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Berenice s,—95 bales twist, S J David.

FOR ODESSA.

Maria Theresa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s,—197 bales cotton, R Luchmandass; 200 bales cotton, B Hurdayal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo, Bo Vol Rifle Corps, on privilege leave, from Kashmir.

JUNE 9.

Fenner, Lieut, Bl, 1st V Rifle Bde, from leave, from England.

JUNE 10.

Macpherson, Capt, Bl, Bl Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.
Masters, Capt, Bl 2nd C I H, on leave, from England.

JUNE 11.

Ommaney, Lt-Col, Bl, Comdg 39th Bl Infy, on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Ommaney, Lt-Col, Bl, 39th B I, on leave, to England.
Moore, Lieut, Bl, Merwara Battn, to join, to Ajmere.
Macpherson, Capt, Bl, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Fischer, Lieut, Bo 5th Bo L I, of leave, to Surat.

JUNE 12.

Galloway, Lt-Col, Bo R A, to join, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 12th June, 1889.

No. 1.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. H. Bayley having returned from leave of absence assumes Command of the Corps from the 10th inst.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, June 8.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr A L P Tucker, CS, made over charge of his duties in connection with the Khetri State, on the 7th May, 1889, and received charge of his duties as Assist Agent to the Gov-Genl at Indore, on the 9th idem.

Mr F Henvey, CS, Agent to the Gov-Genl for Central India, availed himself, on the 15th May, 1889, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieut K D Erskine, Assist to the Agent to the Gov-Genl, Ajmere, and Assist to the Genl Supt, Thagi and Dacoity Dept, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 10th June, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, Assist to the Agent to the Gov-Genl, Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of Lieut Erskine's office, in addition to his own, during the latter's absence on leave.

Mr C E Biddulph, Settlement Officer, Meywar, availed himself, on the 25th May, 1889, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No 1581-G, dated 6th idem.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Director-Genl of Railways' Notification No 16, dated 15th May, 1889, granting Lieut W J McElhinny, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, three months' language leave, is hereby cancelled.

The twelve months' furlough granted to Mr J H L Patterson, Class III of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Stores Dept, in Director, N-W Railways, Notification, No 8, dated 21st July, 1888, has been commuted, by H M's Sec of State for India, to leave on medical certificate for eighteen months.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr C D D Wilson, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is granted, under Sec 52 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, leave on medical certificate for one month, with effect from 9th May, 1889.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 12.—Bombay Gymkhana.
13.—Berar Manufacturing Company.
14.—Thacker and Co., Limited.
18.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
19.—Municipal Standing Committee.
25.—Mail steamer Sutlej departs.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee.
July 2.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
3.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Mail steamer Peshawar departs.
10.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Mail steamer Assam departs.
17.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Mail steamer Coromandel departs.
24.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Mail steamer Siam departs.
Aug. 23.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
24.—Assault-at-Arms at Poona.
Sept. 19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
24.—Poona Races.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 11.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·633	— ·058	+ ·085	S E	3	80·2	90·1	76·1	—7·6	74	8	...	0·31	—0·38
Agra ...	29·664	— ·060	+ ·099	S W	4	80·2	92·0	78·4	—7·5	74	10	0·05	0·49	—0·28
Allahabad ...	29·639	— ·061	+ ·092	S E	4	83·3	90·5	79·6	—4·9	85	9	...	1·17	+0·45
Jhansi ...	29·646	— ·039	+ ·090	N N W	3	83·5	98·5	79·9	—5·6	64	6	...	0·29	—0·59
Jacobabad ...	29·501	+ ·009	+ ·002	E	5	88·7	115·7	85·7	+1·6	61	...	...	...	...a
Karachi ...	29·616	— ·068	+ ·055	W S W	25	87·0	95·7	84·7	+2·5	76	7	...	0·02	+0·02b
Ajmere ...	29·738	+ ·005	+ ·100	Calm	8	76·8	97·8	76·1	—4·7	79	9	0·13	1·44	+0·79c
Deesa ...	29·671	— ·060	+ ·028	S W	21	85·7	113·4	82·3	+1·1	66	7	...	0·20	—0·02
Rajkot ...	29·689	— ·042	+ ·032	W	21	83·9	100·5	80·1	+2·7	78	6	...	0·60	—0·12
Neemuch ...	29·748	— ·007	+ ·009	W	10	80·2	93·7	70·2	—8·0	70	4	1·49	2·85	+1·80d
Indore ...	29·728	— ·020	+ ·067	W	5	78·3	94·1	72·1	—2·5	76	6	0·25	2·20	—0·34e
Saugor ...	29·682	— ·043	+ ·056	W S W	7	77·2	94·4	72·6	—0·1	82	10	0·31	0·75	—0·46
Jabbulpore ...	29·670	— ·019	+ ·060	W S W	3	82·8	96·0	79·6	—0·4	63	3	...	0·33	—1·14
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE of VALUABLE WOOLEN and FANCY PIECE-GOODS, DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1889, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 269, and godown Nos. 29-31, Jackaria Musjid, (near Mandvie), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Memon Esmail Allana, an insovent, from Lot No. 204.

SALE of very valuable Brilliant and Ruby Rings.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. R. Dady and Co., with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Sobhagchund Dowlatchund, an adjudged Insolvent, and on account of the said insolvent, consisting of :—

1 Emerald Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Diamond Ring.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 12, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house, now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Liquidator, Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co, Ld, in Liquidation, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Chikalwady, Grant Road, the whole of the office and other furniture consisting of chairs, couches, cupboards, tables, bedsteads, teapoys, &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Colaba Causeway, Lower Colaba, near the Apollo Hotel, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished substantial made artistic household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts', best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogony grand square sympathetic pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, very rich real handpainted wall plaques, handsome real oil paintings in rich gilt frame, table, hanging and wall kerosine lamps, by Theodore Knaust, real velvet carpets, very rich Doulton, Dresden, Kanga and Satsuma table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome Arab horses, suitable for single and double harness.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms about 20 horses the property of H. H. the Aga Khan reducing his steed.

Consisting of Arabs, Australians, galloways, ponies, &c. all go in single and double harness. The horses are from 6 to 8 years and are between 14·1 and 14·3 height.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant, 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bomanjee Eduljee Soonawalla.

1 Iron Double door Fire proof safe with Chubb's patent lock by John Lord on Shand.
1 Iron single door French Fire proof safe with keys.
1 Eight days clock striking hours, half-hour, and quarter hours.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Second hand office shigram.
1 Powerful bay arab, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 Strong second-hand landau in good order.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleograph and pictures, a handsome strong English-built C-spring landau, a strong English-built brougham and a park phaeton, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the propety will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND CARPENTER STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Canoba Cassinathjee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of 2nd Carpenter Street, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Canoba Cassinathjee and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 47-A, containing by admeasurement 116 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 408, and new Survey No. 5292, which said premises standing in the name of the said mortgagor Canoba Cassinathjee both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded as follows. On the east by the house of Purshotam Jaganathjee, on the west by the Khetwady Road, on the north by the Sindee Lane, and on the south by the 2nd Carpenter Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KHETWADY LANE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hajee Syed Mahomed Hoosen Shoostry the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon on the west side of 2nd Khetwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, according to old title deeds, 610 square yards or thereabouts, and according to Collector's bill 661 4-7 square yards, and by recent admeasurement 663 3-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenues, under Nos. 1971 and 3,005, which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and now under Ward No. 1746, and Street, No. 30, and bounded on the north by the temple of Mahadeo, the property of Harrivalabh Haridas, on the south by the property of Hormusjee Shapurjee Patuck, on the east by the said Khetwady 2nd Lane, and on the west by the range of building formely belonging to Anundrao Kissan, and now belonging to Balgevan Hargovan and Esmael Borah, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of the said late Shaik Hussum Shaik Ahmed, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Syed Mahomed Hoosen Shoostry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MONESWAR LUXMONEE, Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and they are well worth the attention of lawyers.

AUCTION SALE very valuable landed property in Dontad Street, Second Row.

Under the final decretal order made in the Suit No. 287 of 1888, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

1stly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Don Tad Street, 2nd Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1422 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 149, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and four square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, be the same little, more or less, and are bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Abdool Sootar, on the west by the public road called Don Tad 2nd Row, on the north by the house of Ismail Jaitha, and on the south partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Memon Abdool Rehman and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdool Suttar Hajee Talub.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at 3rd Don Tad Street, containing by admeasurement in breadth 21 ft., in length seventy feet, be the same little, more or less assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 1217 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the west by the house of Mahomed Ebhrahim Patham, on or towards the north by the house of Ismail Hubile, and on or towards the south by the piece of vacant ground belonging to Hajee Gool Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahimon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 12, 1889.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price e. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, the very handsome and valuable French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of a gentleman. Also samples of mechanical toys, bagatile, comforters, steel trunks, washing stands, cricket and tennis bats, badminton sets, table and hanging lamps, pictures, hand organ, perambulator, China matting, &c., &c.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, June 12, 1889

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. James Allen, consisting of teakwood, cot and mattress, arm chairs, chest of drawers, office table, cupboard, cooking utensils, plated mug and cup, saddle and bridle, spoons and forks, wearing apparel, portmanteaux, &c.

The effects of the late Surgeon-Major J. LUCAS, consisting of three cases of the following medical and other books, Copland's medical dictionary, diseases of India, cyclopædia of practical medicine, lectures on syphilis skin and other diseases, leprosy and elephanteases medical digest, practical hygiene, kidney diseases, British Medical Journal, Medical Times and Gazette, Lancet, London Medical Record, &c., &c.

The effects of the late Mr. E. A. Heymerdinger, consisting of table ornaments, despatch box, books, pictures, album, &c.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY in Oonderia Street, without the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the Will of the late Bhoja Mahomed Nathoo, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Adam Saheb alias Jubroo Bin Abdool Cadur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 24th day of February 1886 and 27th day of November 1885.

All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Oonderia Street in the subdistrict of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants and assessed under No. 43, containing by admeasurement 71 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. 1,345 and under new survey No. 3,925 and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Onderia Street, on the north by the house of Shaik Fuckroodeen Soobedar, and on the south by the house of Shaik Ismal Dhondfoday.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Claremond Villa," Dadar, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and satinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome harmonium, by Alexandre, rich table ornaments fancy China flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures, &c., the property of F. W. HANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of whom it may concern—

1 packet 16-carats small diamonds.
1 ,, 192 stones, 1st choice 46¼ carats.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 12, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

OWING to the home markets being closed for the Whitsuntide holidays, we are without the usual advices through Reuter relating to finance and produce from England.

A telegram through that channel, however, under yesterday's date from Washington says that the Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 86 4-10 per cent., but that improvement is expected. Four-fifths of the proposed area has been planted; but the germination is slow on account of coal and dry weather, and much replanting has been found necessary. The above percentage compares unfavourably with last year's when it was 88·2 for June and still more so with that for 1887-88, when it was 96·9, the average for the five years 1884-85 to 1888-89 having been 90·56.

There was no change in prices in New York yesterday, spot Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 11 3-16 cents and September Futures at 10·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were, as usual, 1,000 bales, comparing as undernoted, as also the total from the commencement of the season with the figures for the preceding two years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887
Monday's Receipts ...	1,000	3,500	500
Two days' do. ...	2,000	5,500	1,000
Since 1st Sept. '88 ...	5,467,000	5,392,500	5,179,100

Although our local Cotton market has been far from active, the absence of news from Liverpool and the usual mail-day quiet having militated against business, there has been more doing than was the case yesterday, and the reported purchases sum up about 1,500 bales. Of these more than half were in Bengals at Rs. 204½-8 and Westerns at Rs. 217-19 the balance being made up of Sheagaum at Rs. 216½, Julgaum, at Rs. 218, Wudwan at Rs. 211, and Dharwar at Rs. 223 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business is passing in this market, but the feeling is steady and quotations are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—The enquiry for *Linseed* has subsided, while for other kinds there is but little demand, and transactions have been upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,560 bales.
Wheat	27,902 cwt.
Linseed	18,383 ,,
Rapeseed	17,809 ,,
Gingelly	803 ,,
Poppyseed	3,850 ,,
Castorseed	3,876 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous quotations for ready business; but there is very little cargo offering and no fresh engagements have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weak, and soon settled down to the quotations which we give below. A few small lots of Mercantile Bills cams out, and some little enquiry for Bank Paper has been felt; but generally little has been done either way. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·70½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker again to-day, and though the price of Fours for cash has been maintained at yesterday's closing quotation of 100 7-16, the account rate, both for the 1st and 30th proximo, has receded to 100⅜. The price of 4½ per cents. has been put down ⅛, say to 104⅜.

SHARES are neglected, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Queen Mill shares at Rs. 1,220 and Rs. 910, respectively, and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, at Rs. 420 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cush Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500 Rs. 20	450
Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100	730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20	325
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.....	0	20	200 Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265	380
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	400	250	...	215
Fress Co	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500 Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.....	450	500	500 Rs. 25	412½
Khangaun Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs. 0	222½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0	412½
New Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 0	500
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125 Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press ...	600	600	100 Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co. (Bellary).....	500	500	500 Rs. 50	200
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct.	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	73
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	63	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	435
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.....	3,000	100	100	Rs.	12
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld. ...	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	25	25		3½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	357
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	57
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
South well and Austin.	1,000	...	88	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1300
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mcdy & Co.....					

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	97½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

FAIRLIE—June 4, at Calcutta, the wife of John Fairlie, of Kooshtea, of a son.
GARDINER—May 31, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, the wife of E R Gardiner, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
HOWELL—May 21, at Nathia Guli, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H Howell, of a son.
TAYLOR—June 4, at Oak Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain H C G Taylor, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HANNA—HERVEY—May 25, at Naini Tal, Colonel H B Hanna, S C, to Rosamond, youngest daughter of the late Robert Hervey, Esq, of Collar House, Prestbury.

DEATHS.

BUCKLEY—June 3, at Lahore, Surgeon William Buckley, (R L), aged 60 years.
CRABBE—June 6, at Allahabad, Mrs Frances Crabe.
FORBES—June 2, at Patkum, of Sunstroke, John Forbes, Indigo Planter, late of Dehree and Tillary Concerns, Shahabad.
KIRKE—June 4, at Holly Lodge, Dalhousie, William Kirke, late Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps in the Punjab, aged 72 years.
REID—May 31, at Lucknow, of small-pox, Edith Nellie, infant daughter of P B Reid, N-W P and Oudh Police, aged 15 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

THE "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Commons have been heavily burdened during the past few weeks with questions and motions and addresses for returns respecting Indian affairs from Mr. Bradlaugh's pen. Judging by their character it would seem as if the honmember were determined to take the whole administration of India under his cognizance and become a watch dog always in evidence, and always challenging each incident to see whether it be good or evil. For India generally such a *rôle*, if carried out with judgment and good sense, cannot fail to be of great advantage; to England, or rather to such part of England as takes an interest in Indian affairs, it will likewise be a gain. But to the India Office and to the most highly-placed Indian officials such a course will be abomination. However, in the long run, even these will see that what they regard as a nuisance is a blessing in disguise. Many a transaction will be stopped in its earlier stages which would cause much mischief if allowed to be carried through, while the interests of the people are sure to be greatly advanced. We refer to the questions reported this week for proof that the great benefit which may arise from Parliamentary questioning on Indian affairs. We now know for the first time that the Simla extravagance is to be cut down to very small limits; and that they are so cut down the House will see. Then, the condition of the starving and disease-stricken people in Ganjam has been twice brought to notice and the attention of the Secretary of State unmistakeably secured. It is a good thing for the officials that Mr. Bradlaugh is but imperfectly acquainted with details of Indian affairs, otherwise he surely would give the authorities a bad quarter of an hour over the mortality and suffering in Ganjam. What, one may ask, is the good of an elaborate Famine Code? What gain is there for the researches of the Famine Commission if, in spite of all that was said and done in 1878, 1879, and 1880, the same dreadful mortality follows upon scarcity? We do not know how Sir Charles Elliott, now member of the Viceroy's Council, may feel upon the matter, but if he remember that he was Secretary of the Famine Commision he should feel that every preventible death which took place was a reproach upon the labours and the recommendations of that Commission, and especially upon himself as its executive officer and real head. It has seldom happened that it has fallen to the lot of an official to pass through such experiences as Sir Charles Elliott has done, and is doing in this respect. If India is—God grant that it is not—entering upon a famine cycle, let Sir Charles Elliott see to it that the horrors of eleven years ago are not repeated.

THE first authorized edition of the "Civil Service Regulations" (a new title given to the Financial Codes and the Civil Travelling Allowance Code), which has been previously referred to in thes e columns, has now been issued as corrected up to the 1st May 1889. The term "Civil Service" is used in its widest sense so as to include not only the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Covenanted Civil Services, but all Indian Government officials, except officers and men of the Army and Navy and the Indian Marine. These regulations have, we understand, been for some time under preparation in the Finance Secretariat of the Government of India, and represent a complete rearrangement, rather than a revision, of the rules which regulate the pay, allowances, leave, pension, and travelling allowances of all grades of the "Civil Service." The financial codes now superseded were very peculiarly arranged in what may be called, for want of a better term, their unnatural order. The natural order of events in a civil servant's life are, we imagine, first, to draw his pay, second, to take leave, and third, to retire on a well-earned ponsion; but the compiler of the Financial Codes took them in their inverse order—(1) pension, (2) leave, (3) pay and allowances, while the fourth duty for which a Government official exists, *i.e.*, to draw travelling allowance, was the subject of a separate code and a separate book. The Financial Codes consisted of a chapter on "definitions and preliminary matters" applicable to all the codes—the Pension Code, the Civil Leave Code, and the Pay and Acting Allowance Code—with a separate index for each; and under this arrangement it was extremely difficult for anyone but an expert to find a rule, as the Civil Pension Code contained rules which had nothing directly to do with pensions and the Civil Leave Code rules that had no reference to leave; and unless one knew in which code the rule sought for was to be found, the indexes were no help to him. In the new "Civil Service Regulation" the arrangement is very different, and the natural order of things is observed. Rules of Procedure have been, we think wisely, separated from "general conditions of service," while rules peculiar to any particular branch of the service have been collected together in one place. The regulations, instead of being divided into four codes, all more or less distinct from each other have been dividedinto thir teenparts, namely, (1) Preliminary, (2) Rules regarding pay and Allowances, (3) Leave rules, (4) Ordinary pensions, (5) Rules applicable to special departments or special officers, (6) Wound and other extraordinary pensions, (7) Foreign service and service under Local Funds, (8) Record of service, (9) Procedure relating to leave, (10) Procedure relating to pensions, (11) Travelling allowance regulations, (12) Appendices (13) Forms. Besides a copious general index and reference tables connecting the old rules with the new and the new rules with the old, which should prove very useful to those familiar with the old rules until they get accustomed to the new arrangement.

The first Part—Preliminary—is made up of a short chapter explanatory of the general scope or application of the rules and a chapter of definitions of technical and other terms used in the regulations. Part II. consists of "rules regarding pay and acting allowances," and represents not only the major portion of the old "Pay and Acting Allowance Code." but includes many additions taken from the Civil Leave and Pension Codes and elsewhere. Part III.—"Leave Rules"—is in its terminology and general arrangement a great improvement on the old Civil Leave Code. It is divided into four chapters, entitled (1) general conditions of leave; (2) short leave; (3) long leave—Europeans services; (4) long leave—Indian services. The term "European services" is a new one, intended to represent all the services recruited in Europe, who are entitled to leave under what has hitherto been known as the "more favourable" leave rules, while the term "Indian services" represents those services, recruited for the most part in India, who are entitled to leave under less favourable rules, or, in other words, those whose offices are not included in Schedule A of the Civil Leave Code. The introduction of the terms "European services" and "Indian services" has, moreover, obviated the necessity for using the objectionable term "uncovenanted officer"—a term hitherto applied somewhat incorrectly to all "civil servants" outside the "Covenanted Civil Service," even though the officers may have come out to this country under agreement (or covenant) with the Secretary of State for India. Part IV.—Ordinary Pensions—represents the rules regarding pensions applicable to officers who have no other special rules of their own, who have hitherto been known by the now boycotted term "uncovenanted" officers. Part V.—Rules applicable to special departments or special officers—is perhaps the most important part of the whole compilation. In it are gathered together all the *special* rules applicable to special high officers of the State or peculiar departments, that is to say, the Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Members of Council, Judges of the High Courts, Barristers' appointments, Covenanted and Statutory Native Civil Servants, Bishops, Archdeacons, Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland and other Ecclesiastical functionaries, Military officers, Civil Engineers, and Telegraph officers, Law officers, State Railway Staff, Calcutta Pilots and Port Blair Police. Part VI. deals with the "Wound and other extraordinary pensions," and Part VII. with "Foreign service and service under Local Funds," the regulations for which were considerably altered by an order of the Finance Department published early in the current year. With this part the "general conditions of service" are completed and the next three parts deal exclusively with "Procedure." Part VIII. deals with "Record of service," Part IX. with "Procedure relating, to lease," and Part X. with "Procedure relating to pensions." Part XI. contains the "Regulations relating to travelling allowances," which have lately been considerably altered in the interests of economy at the recommendation of the Finance Committee. Part XII. contains a somewhat voluminous set of appendices, while Part XIII. is made up of "forms," and brings the regulations to a conclusion. The arrangement of the Civil Service Regulations brings out into strong relief all the different service rules, and should be especially useful to the "Uncovenanted" agitators at home in illustrating their pet grievance, the depreciated rupee pension, and we propose to revert to this subject and some others of interest in an early issue.

THE difficulties which beset the Telegraph Department in its endeavours to maintain uninterrupted communication between India and Europe are set forth in the departmental report which is published in the latest issue of the *Gazette of India*. During the year 1887-88, with which the report deals, the aggregate of "total interruptions" was 67¼ days as compared with 7½ in the previous year and 34½ in 1885-86. The "

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROSECUTION OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The early release of M. Laguerre and the others lately arrested is expected.

It is understood that the Committee of the Senate have found a strong *prima facie* case against General Boulanger and advise that his trial should take place immediately.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRESIDENT CARNOT.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his sons have arrived here.

The visit of His Royal Highness has been the source of much gratification to the French people.

Cordial visits have been exchanged between His Royal Highness and President Carnot.

H. R. H. spent some time in the Exhibition to-day and ascended to the summit of the Eiffel Tower.

THE INDORE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JUNE 11.

The Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Council has on appeal acquitted Rungrao, who was charged in March last with misappropriating about 1,60,000 rupees from the khasgi treasury and sentenced by the Chief Justice of Indore to five years' imprisonment. The Council gave the accused every opportunity of defending himself, and allowed him to cross-examine such of the witnesses for the poosecution as were not so examined in the lower Court. Though acquitted of this charge, the accused is still in jail, charged with the theft of some of the late Maharani's oanaments, concerning which the authorities are holding an enquiry before taking further steps.

THE DISTRESS IN THE GANJAM DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

H. E. the Governor went to Russelkonda on the 8th inst. and returned to Aska on the 10th. His Excellency visited the Russelkonda Reservoir, which is under construction in connection with the Rushikulya Water-Work, which will cover an area of 4½ square miles. A deputation of ryots from the Goomsur Taluk complained of the loss of crops and the want of seed-grain. Several good showers of rain have fallen and ploughing has commenced. His Excellency will proceed on the 12th to Pattapur and will go thence to Ichapur and Kanchili, and will embark from Baruva on the 16th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 31st May, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left Liverpool for Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Kurrachee this evening.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived at Suez from Bombay the day before yesterday morning (8th).

HONGKONG, JUNE 10.

The s.s. Lombardy (extra) arrived from Bombay to-day.

The s.s. Coromandel with Bombay mails of the 23rd May arrived on 9th June.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 10.

10 p.m.	82·1

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	86·3
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	86·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JUNE 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 14-20 to-morrow Wednesday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 11th June 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	7	46	...	...
Suez	11	11	11	...	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 11.—Pressure has increased in the Punjab, Upper Sind, Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, Berar, South Konkan, South Madras, Lower Burma, and Assam, and has decreased elsewhere, but briskly in Lower Sind, Guzerat, and the North-West Provinces. The general distribution has changed very little. There is a large depression in the Indus Valley and a shallow depression east of the Central Provinces, South-West and Lower Bengal, Ganjam, and the north-west of the Bay. The pressure is high in Malabar. Wind directions are fairly normal, and the force is fresh or moderate. Temperature is low, except in Burma. In the North-West Provinces the coolness is abnormal, the averages being eleven degrees and in the Punjab seven degrees. Weather is very cloudy and rainy, except in West Punjab. Akyab has received 11 inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	5 80	7 45	6 85	7 82
June 10, Monday ...	0 00	0 28	0 27	0 9
" 11, Tuesday ...	0 00	0 2	0 5	...
Total...	5 80	7 75	7 17	7 91
Total of corresponding date last year.....	3 57	3 61	3 25	5 52

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, MAY 24.

TO-DAY being H. M.'s birthday was observed as a holiday. All the ships in the harbour were dressed with bunting, and presented a very gay appearance. The British Consulate was also decorated with flags and palms to receive H. H. the Sultan, the Foreign Consuls, and a deputation of the British Indians. H. H. the Sultan, however, was prevented from paying his proposed visit to the representative of the Queen-Empress by indisposition, and in his place, His Highness's brother Syed Ally, went to pay his respects at the Consulate-General. At 10-30 Mr. Portal, attended by Mr. W. B. Crucknall, Vice-Consul and Judge, Mr. Berkeley, Vice-Consul; and Mr. Churchill, Vice-Consul, received a deputation on behalf of the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress, consisting of the representatives of Messrs. Jairam Sing, Tharia Topan, Peerbhoy Jevanji, and other leading members of the community.

Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin then read the following address:—

To G. H. Portal, Esq., C.B., H. M.'s Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Sir,—On this day of rejoicing we, the members of the British-Indian community of Zanzibar, the subject of H. M. the Queen-Empress, beg leave to approach you with our congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the 70th birthday of the Queen-Empress, and beg you to convey our humble and loyal good wishes to Her Majesty. In availing ourselves of the privilege to address you on this day, we express our thankfulness to the Almighty for having spared our revered Sovereign to reign over us for so many years, and we offer earnest prayers that Her Majesty may still long continue her beneficent rule over the Empire. On former occasions, of which to-day is a happy return, it was for us to refer with pleasure to the satisfactory development of our trade, and to note the progress that was slowly but surely being made by the civilizing influences at work in this part of the African Continent; but we have now a less pleasing situation to face, and although regrets and complaints are not appropriate subjects for a day like this we cannot help alluding to the troubles and losses brought upon us by the operations of the Germans in their attempts to carry out a scheme for a too hasty improvement and civilization of the country. The result of their endeavours has been the stoppage of our thriving trade, the destruction of much life and property among our unoffending fellow-subjects, and the laying waste of a country by insurgent Chiefs where there was peace and security before. We are waiting with all patience and resignation at our command for a happy issue out of the difficulties and troubles which have lately overtaken our commercial prosperity, and it is with unshaken confidence that we trust H. M.'s Government will leave nothing undone on our behalf to obtain for us both compensation for our losses and restoration of our legitimate trade. We may be allowed to remark that, looking at the evolution through which the country is now passing, the total abolition of slavery in Zanzibar dominions at an early date appears to be inevitable. It is a consummation to which the course of recent events unmistakeably points. The accomplishment of this good work would indeed be a beneficent product of the change that has come over the circumstances of the country. We may also be permitted to hope that the Royal Charter to the British East African Company and the commencement of operations at Mombassa carries with it the promise of a new era, and that it may in time, by the opening up of the country and the development of its resources, change the destinies of the populations over which its influence extends, and the amelioration of whose condition is its chief object. In conclusion we thank you, sir, for giving us this opportunity of offering our congratulations on this happy day, and beg that you will assure H. M. the Queen-Empress of the loyalty to Her Throne and Person of H. M.'s humble Indian subjects in this land.

Mr. Portal's reply was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I shall not fail to convey to H. M.'s Government to be laid before H. M. the Queen the expression of the loyal sentiments and good wishes which you have offered on this occasion of H. M.'s birthday. In the name of Her Majesty and of Her Government I beg to return you sincere thanks for your congratulations, and to assure you that all your good wishes are thoroughly reciprocated. It is a sad thing that on a day of rejoicing like to-day you should feel obliged to call attention to the troubles and losses that have lately been brought upon you, but I cannot say that I am surprised that you should do so. When first I had the pleasure of meeting you nearly a month ago, I told you that H. M.'s Government were aware of the hardships which you have suffered. Since I have been here I have learnt better how great the sufferings of the Indian traders have been, and I lose no opportunity of pointing out to H.M.'s Government the great patience, forbearance, and loyalty with which you have borne these troubles. Like you, I can only hope that better days are not far distant, and I can only urge you strongly again and again not to sit down in despair, but to endeavour ceaselessly to reopen commerce where it is possible, and if certain districts are closed and hopeless, to endeavour to promote trade in other districts and in new places on the coast where no disturbances have broken out, where the natives are quiet, and where you would be under the direct protection of England. Before doing this and before settling in new places, no doubt, some loss of capital must be borne; but all things must have a beginning, and it may be considered certain that where the Indian trader settles, if the country is peaceful, there will come the caravans and Arab traders, and commerce will be restored in new and quieter districts. It was the Indian trader who developed the trade in the country, which is now given over to a German Company; let it be the same Indian traders who develop commerce in that part of the country which is under the charge of an English Company. I am very glad that you mention the prospect of the total abolition of slavery in the Zanzibar dominions. You are right in saying that it is inevitable, and I hope I may add that it will take place at an early date. You are aware that this is a question in which Col. Euan Smith takes the greatest interest, and I need hardly add that I shall work hard for the same object. The people of Zanzibar and Pemba must learn, and soon will learn, that such a step will be to their own economical advantage and the great advantage of the whole country; and it is my earnest hope that this great step towards civilization will be taken very soon and with the universal consent of the country. In working for this object you all can, and I trust you all will, give me the greatest help by showing to the Arabs and to slave-owners that not only is this change inevitable, but that it will be to their own ultimate advantage. Finally, I have to express the hope that when any of you are in want of advice, assistance, or protection you will not hesitate to turn to me as the representative of the Government of a Queen who only desires to increase your prosperity, and in whose gracious name I thank you for your address, for your good wishes, and, above all, for your brief and unfailing loyalty.

At Mr. Portal's request Mr. Camrudin then explained to the company in Gujerati what the Consul-General had said; after which the deputation withdrew.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA AT BOMBAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of Goa, with His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, visited on Monday afternoon the Church of Dabul. No intimation of the intended visit was given, and the distinguished visitors were received by the Rev. Vicar and his co-adjutors. His Excellency was much pleased with the architecture of the building, and remarked, when told that the church had 17,000 parishioners, that it was very small and ought to be enlarged as early as possible, at the same time promising his support. The party then proceeded to the Anglo-Portuguese School at Sonapur. The head-master received them, and conveyed them through the several classes; and after a few minutes' conversation the party went to Mazagon, visiting "Souza's School," and thence to Lower Mahim, where "Antonio de Silva's High School" was likewise visited, after which they returned to Bombay.

THE Viceroy of Canton last year decided upon the introduction of machinery for minting copper and silver. A Birmingham firm sent out the necessary apparatus. The Viceroy now says that, "after mature deliberation," he has decided that the scheme is impracticable, as the copper would not pay, while the silver coinage would not be acceptable to the people. The copper mint will work for three months and then cease, the Viceroy having made up his mind to import machinery for weaving cloth, utilising the mint for the purpose. "This far-seeing and patriotic Viceroy," observes a native journal, "hopes by this means to obtain for China a share of profit which has too long been monopolised by foreigners."

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 9.

THE events of the Mahableshwar season of 1889 were supposed to be over. No one expected a grand *finale*, unless it might be in the shape of a storm, but on Saturday, the 8th, the tiger-killing incident, of which you had an account yesterday, formed a suitable conclusion.

Mahableshwar is now cold and rainy, the thermometer never rising above 70 degrees. From the 4th instant rain has been almost constant, but some still declare that the monsoon has not yet set in, as the wind is not distinctly south-west. Anyhow, the imitation of monsoon weather is very perfect. The sun is seldom seen, and there is never a beam strong enough to "smile the clouds away," and the hope of a "break" is fast disappearing. Most of the visitors have descended, and the bungalows are deserted and packed up in their straw casings not to see light till next October.

The journey to Poona of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and party is deferred to the 15th inst., and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay do not leave till the 17th. It is said that Lord Reay finds the winds and mist and rain of this part of the season suggestive of his own Highlands, and that therefore he feels it good to be here. Probably it is that His Excellency finds piles of work more rapidly grow less when the temperature is 69 degrees than when 15 or 20 degrees higher.

The past months from all accounts have been hotter than usual in the plains, and Mahableshwar has shared the general rise of temperature, but old inhabitants say that even a favourable Mahableshwar season is not what it used to be years ago. They say the sun was seldom seen, and white mists were almost constant. In a paper read before the Grant College Medical Society, Doctor Lisboa said: "Old residents and visitors who saw this place twenty years ago are unanimously of opinion that it has been growing warmer year by year—a belief confirmed by the thermometrical readings noted by Drs. Murray and McConaghy. What are the causes that have operated to bring about this change? Since Dr. Murray wrote some forty-five years ago, new roads have been opened, old ones widened, and many new houses built, the compounds of which have been denuded of trees, and the roofs covered with corrugated iron. Old points have been enlarged and new ones added, necessitating the cutting down of trees. Trees and shrubs have been trimmed and cleared away to obtain a better view of the scenery and secure free circulation of air." Dr. Lisboa suggests that probably the climate of Mahableshwar might be improved by planting trees along the new roads and upon the eastern part of the top of the hill as "the climate of tropical countries is cooled down by vegetation."

In another interesting paper, the subject being "Mahableshwar Arrowroot-yielding Plants," read before the Natural History Society of Bombay in 1887, Dr. Lisboa describes the *Curcuma caulina*, a plant known to the natives as *covar*, and which is blooming in great profusion at the present time, Dr. Lisboa holds that excellent arrowroot may be made from this indigenous plant, yet here it grows year after year and wastes, not perhaps its sweetness, but its usefulness "on the desert air." This is one of the numerous illustrations. The observant note of the absence of enterprise on the part of the natives of India.

Those who hasten to the plains as soon as the first shower falls little know how much they lose. After a few storms are over the air of Mahableshwar is cold and bracing, the brilliant foliage contrasting with the bright red paths and silvery mists may be seen around every bungalow, and a walk or ride brings in view the cloud-capped hills more than ever beautiful. Many of the road-sides are covered with lovely lilies and ferns, and orchids hang from the trees or grow amid the grass. A number of varieties of epiphytal and terrestrial orchids may be found with little trouble, and poor villagers are glad to sell a whole basket full of orchids, so much prized in England, for a few annas.

An engagement is announced, so Hymen has not utterly deserted Mahableshwar and Poona, as some have affirmed. The wedding, however, will probably take place in Satara.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

IN the Bombay High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the case of the Rev. T. H. Greig and others *vs.* Nanoosha Jugoosha, came up for hearing.

The plaintiffs in this case prayed that the defendant may be restrained from building or maintaining erected any building or erection which diminishes the free access of light and air to the windows and openings in the plaintiff's premises to a greater extent than formerly was the case. The plaintiffs are the Rev. T. H. Greig, Messrs G. Manson and F. A. Spencer, of Bombay, and Rev. Dr. Herdman (now Sir), and Messrs. J. N. Cuthbertson and J. F. Maclagan, residing in England, and all of them trustees of the General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The General Assembley's Institution is situated at Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort. To the north of the plaintiff's premises the defendant is possessd of certain land, on a portion of which there stood a ground-floor building, the rest of the land being vacant. On the north side of the plaintiff's house there are four ancient windows as well as two other windows or openings in a structure built outside of the main building. The plaintiffs claimed to be entitled as an easement to the free access of light and air over and across the defendant's land through the above-mentioned windows and openings. The defendant had recently pulled down his old buildi g and was proceeding to erect a new building, upwards of 40 feet high, in such position and manner as to materially affect the plaintiffs' right to the free access of light and air through the windows and openings in question. If the defendant was allowed to complete his new building, the plaintiff's premises would be rendered dark and unhealthy and be much diminished in value. A large number of children are educated in the plaintiffs' premises, and a good supply of light and air is essential to their health, comfort, and welfare. The plaintiffs, as soon as they became aware of the defendant's intention to rebuild, gave him notice not to proceed with his building so as to interfere with the plaintiffs' rights, but he was nevertheless rapidly proceeding with it.

The defendant, on the other hand, denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed. The plan annexed to the plaint was not correct. The access of light and air to the plaintiffs' windows would not be materially interfered with by the new building. Two of the windows were not ancient openings, and they had modern shutters opening outwards. In front of the eastern half of the windows, the shutters were closed and could not now be opened without removing a special staircase in front of them, which has been in its present position for at least fourteen years. Two of the other windows, even if they were ancient, had long since been abandoned by the plaintiff. The defendant said that his new building was almost completed before the institution of this suit.

The hearing of evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs was proceeded with during the day.

MR. WHARTON, of snuff-box notoriety and blocking fame, is in hot water in Western Australia, to which colony a suffering country exported him as Attorney-General. The members of the Legislative Council want to cut down his salary, which is £600 a year, with private practice. And this is not all. There is a question of what pension shall be allowed him if he is displaced. The Government at home are strong for two-thirds of the existing salary, but this suggestion has been incontinently rejected by the Council. There the matter rests—with Mr. Wharton evidently uncomfortable.

THE commerce in Indian and Ceylon teas advance—that in China teas retrogresses. This fact the tea imports into London between the 1st of June and 31st of October in each of the last three years abundantly prove. The import of China teas in that period of 1886 was close upon ninety-five millions of pounds; in the same period of 1888 it had fallen to a little over sixty millions. On the other hand, and for the same months and years, the import of Indian teas rose from twenty-seven million pounds to forty millions, and of Ceylon teas from three and a half millions to nearly ten millions.

THE RIOT AT ST. PETER'S, BANDORA.

HIS WORSHIP, Mr. Anandrao Bhaskar Pradan, second-class magistrate, delivered judgment in this case yesterday. His worship, referring to the origin of the riot, said:—On Palm Sunday, the 14th April last, while the Rev. Father De Souza was preaching the sermon, a loud shout was heard at the main entrance to the church, ordering the women and children out. There were about eight hundred people inside the chapel, while some two hundred or more were outside; consequently the hasty exit caused a deal of hustling, and a struggle ensued. Complaint to this effect was laid originally, before the chief constable, under sections 147 and 296 of the I. P. Code, by the Rev. Father Koensgru, Vicar of St. Peter's, against one Paulo De Mello and thirteen other Kolis, all Roman Catholics, and his parishoners. During different stages of the progress of the case, it transpired in evidence, that the members of the confraternity were enjoined by their vicar to deposit their fraternity crosses in the church before Palm Sunday. The injunction did not appear to have been approved of by a certain portion of the confraternity, among whom were the accused, and accordingly, a meeting was convened on the 7th April, when a large number of parishioners assembled. Of these a certain persons only were invited to attend, and before the commencement of the meeting, the vicar addressed the assembly outside the building and again enjoined them to bring in their crosses. This meeting appeared to have passed off quietly, the police clearing the outsiders off the premises. The vicar, fearing a disturbance, on the, following Sunday asked the assistance of the police when the chief constable, with four or five policemen, attended the church and were present when the riot took place. There were, his worship said, three points for consideration:—1st, whether the disturbance did occur; 2nd, if the disturbance occurred, who were the aggressors; and 3rd, whether the disturbance occurred before the end of the sermon, or after it was finished. The first point had been admitted by the defendants; on the second point his finding was that the accused and other persons of their faction were the aggressors; and, thirdly, that the sermon had been interrupted. As the first point was admitted, it needed no comment, but his reason for the conclusion he had come to in the second instance was that no fewer than eight witnesses for the prosecution and one for the defence had deposed that one Paulo DeMello had shouted out for the women and children to leave the premises, at the same time mentioning very audibly that it would then be seen what would happen, that during or after the exit of the women certain persons dressed in the fraternity robes while proceeding in procession towards the image were obstructed by De Mello and others, when a disturbance ensued and some severe assaults with sticks were committed; that this was done in the presence of the police, who, though they attempted to quell the disturbance, failed at first. The disorder naturally disturbed the preacher, and brought the preaching to an untimely end. The whole of the evidence more or less testified to the fact of the disturbance and to the fact that the assaults had been committed with sticks and that the religious assembly for that day had been disturbed. As there was not sufficient evidence to convict Peter De Mello, Doming Bastiao Gouveti, and Bastiao Remond Fonseca, they had been discharged under section 253 of the C. P. Code, and charges under sections 147 and 269 of the I. P. Code were framed against the remaining ten. In defence they produced twenty-one witnesses, some of whom deposed that he had left the church with their principals after the sermon had ended, while others testified to their having left before the conclusion of the sermon. The whole effort of the defendants appeared to be to prove an *alibi*, and as the evidence was in no way as reliable as that for the prosecution, who had borne out on all their statements, he was forced to come to the following conclusion:—That the disturbance did occur, and in a place and at a time when a large number of persons had assembled for devotion. The fact, manner, and means of the aggression, as well as the aggressors, were all testified to by one of the most disinterested of the witnesses, namely, the chief constable. In conclusion, his worship said under the circumstances reviewed, I find accused No. 3, Joseph Antone Badamali, and No. 8, Paulo DeMello, inhabitants of Bandora, guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to Antone Quadrose and L. J. Misquitta, under section 323 of the I. P. Code, and I direct that the said Joseph Antone Badamali and Paulo De Mello do each pay a fine of fifteen rupees, or in default undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Also that they undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of rioting under section 147, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one month under section 295 of the I. P. Code. This sentence to commence after that passed under section 147. With regard to the second charge against No. 2, Joao Antone Falcao, No. 4, Andre Francisco Tilla, No. 5, Joseph Philip Albuquerque, No. 6, Vinthur Paskol Manki, No. 7, Antone Minguel Dharmai, No. 9, Bastiao Joseph Namori, No. 10, Manuel Andrel Dharmai, No. 11, Bastiao Paskol Hinda, No. 12, Antone Paskol Bella, I direct that No. 2 undergo one month's simple imprisonment under section 147 and pay a fine of thirty rupees, or in default of payment to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment under section 296 of the I. P. Code This sentence to commence after that passed under section 147. The remaining accused, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, who are charged under sections 147 and 296, do each pay fines of rupees fifteen and ten respectively for each offence, or in default undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen and ten days respectively in respect of the fines.

We believe that an immediate appeal is to be made against the above decision.

PROGRESS AT MANDALAY.

I HAD not been in Mandalay since the reign of Mindoon, or for some 18 years, writes a correspondent to an up-country paper, and the place is naturally difficult to recognise from what it was in those days. Numerous pucka houses have been built and a fairly good service of ticca gharries is kept up. There seems to be a general belief, however, that Mandalay has seen its best days, and that much of its former trade will go to Myingyan and Rangoon now, that the railway is opened to the latter place, and is about to be extended from Meiktila Road to Myingyan. A daily steamer service is maintained between Mandalay and Kyoukmyoung. The latter is a village of some 200 houses. A few Madras troops are stationed there, principally, I believe, to furnish escorts to the stores for Shwebo. The latter will be one of the stations on the new Mu Valley Railway, which will, when made, open out a large tract of fertile and landlocked country where two crops a year are easily produced by the system of irrigation in force. The inhabitants as yet have had but small stimulus to industry, as carting their produce to the Irrawaddy was too expensive a process to be largely adopted. Salt is manufactured locally in the Shwebo district, and it is to be hoped some means will be adopted so that this industry will not be taxed so highly as imported salt is. It would be a foolish policy to destroy this manufacture by high direct taxation, and every encouragement should be given to the people to better themselves by working the salt wells, a process they thoroughly understand, rather than making Upper Burma dependent on the salt imported into Rangoon. Although my trip up-country only lasted ten days, and was made at the hottest season of the year, I had opportunities along some 300 miles of Upper Burman soil by land and water of seeing that the country described so often as disturbed was really as quiet as Lower Burma, whilst everywhere the Burmese seemed as happy and contented whilst going about their daily avocations as they were under their own rulers 18 years ago.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT GORDON, 2nd Dragoon Guards, joins the cavalry depot.

THE infantry officers detailed for the survey of the Chor, near Simla, are not after all to be employed, the Engineers thus having all the work left to themselves.

THE female nursing service at the two centres, Rawalpindi and Bangalore, will consist of lady superintendents and nursing sisters. The term "lady nurse" will include both of them. A nursing sister must be at the time of appointment over 25 years of age. The duration of term of service for both grades of lady nurses will be five years.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions:—Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Leinster Regiment; Captains Montagu, Suffolk Regiment, and Cockburn, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants Johnston, Hampshire Regiment, and Carey and Beatty, Worcestershire Regiment; and Second-Lieutenants Hill Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Smith, Suffolk Regiment. To 2nd Battalions:—Lieutenants Lauder, Devonshire Regiment; Evans and Beaumont, Liverpool Regiment; Whitehead, Wiltshire Regiment; Pirrie, Lincolnshire Regiment; Badcock, Lang, and Bliss, West Yorkshire Regiment; Wilson, Rifle Brigade; and Second-Lieutenants Dowdall, Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Byers, Lincolnshire Regiment.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, were to have left Simla last Friday on another short visit to Naldira, and as the weather is now favourable the trip ought to be thoroughly enjoyable.

THE ETON DINNER.

Sir Frederick Roberts gave his usual annual Eton dinner at Simla on the 4th of June, at which Lord Lansdowne as an old Eton boy was present; and the party was rather a large one, as there are just now a good many old Etonians in Simla. The anniversary must call up pleasant memories of Surley Hall to many of them, where it always was a matter of much amusement to see the small boys putting away unlimited supplies of chicken and cold pies, and not unfrequently drinking champagne out of the bottles, if the Eight with which they were connected had been fortunate enough to obtain a generous sitter, which was generally the case.

BIRTHDAY STATE BALL.

The Birthday State Ball at the Viceregal Lodge on Friday (week) was a great success. A large number of invitations had been issued, and a peculiarity of the invitations was that replies were asked for. It is not usual to see the letters "R. S. V. P." on a State Ball card, and, according to one story, it was due to a mistake of the stationer in England who supplied the cards. In any case, replies had to be written, and some of these replies must have been curious productions. In all, I believe, there were some 450 guests present at the dance. As may be supposed, the crowd was too large to please the dancers, but after supper, the floor cleared considerably, and there was more freedom. The ball-room and supper-room were much admired, and presented a very brilliant appearance. The electric light gave an appearliance, as well as an actual sense, of coolness which was very refreshing. But, I hear, some ladies were complaining next day of the effect on their eyes.

THE FANCY FAIR.

On Wednesday last the fancy fair in aid of Bishop Cotton's School was to have commenced, and to be continued on the following day. Among the novelties offered as attractions were to be a game of chess, in which the pieces will be represented by living persons dressed in appropriate character, and there was also to be the performance of a burlesque and a public dinner. The stall-holders are to be Mesdames Elsmie, Grey, Thorburn, Ward and Irons, and the Misses Grey, and the fair promises to be a great success.

THE RACES.

The great amusement of the week, especially for the sporting community, has, however, been the races, which commenced on Saturday last, and ended on Thursday. The sport was very good on the whole, though the fields were not very large, but this, perhaps, was all the better, as there is not room for many horses at a time on the small course at Annandale. There was a good deal of speculation at the lotteries, the betting list, and the totalisator, but there do not appear to have been any very large winners, as the prizes were fairly divided among the different stables and favourites by no means always won. The only contretemps was on the first day, when Stratford, the rider of Belladonna, who came in first in the Selling Race, was disqualified for foul riding, and suspended for the remainder of the meeting

SMOKING CONCERT.

A popular entertainment among the young men seems to have been the smoking concert at the New Club, previous to which some seventy members and guests sat down to dinner. There is a very strong collection of musical talent, both vocal and instrumental, at present in Simla, and as a large number of these were present at the New Club, both the singing and playing was of a high class and thoroughly appreciated. Among those present were Sir E. Buck, the Hon. Mr Scoble, Lord William Beresford, Colonel Gataere, Colonel Pritchard, Major Rowan Hamilton, and other well-known Simla celebrities, and after the concert an adjournment was made to a late supper, where there was a good amount of speaking. Undoubtedly the concert was a great success.

BENGAL WHEAT CROP.

APPENDED is the final report on wheat crop in Bengal 1888-89, dated 31st May:—

The forecast, issued on the 18th March, is not to any appreciable extent modified by subsequent reports.

The area sown is less than the normal, and not more than a 10-anna crop has been harvested.

The total estimated area sown in Lower Bengal and Behar in the present year is in round numbers 990,000 acres, and the estimated outturn 350,000 tons. These figures are merely rough approximations.

The estimated outturn last year was a 12-anna crop or three-fourths of the normal. The figures of export furnished by the Collector of Customs, 1887-88 4,332,809 cwts. and 1888-89 2,949,304 cwts. show a reduction of about 32 per cent. on the exports of the previous year.

In so far as Calcutta supplies depend on the crop grown in Behar and Bengal, a still greater falling off in exports may be expected in the current year; for while the yield is less than that of last year, the demand for home consumption will probably be greater owing to deficiency in outturn of food-grains generally.

THE CHINA TEA HARVEST.

IT was expected that last year would be a bad season for China tea, but, according to Mr. H. A. Tratman, Acting-Consul at Ningpo, the apprehension was not fulfilled. The value of the export of green tea has, in fact, risen from £778,998 in 1887, to £1,016,733 in 1888. Black tea figures in the returns of this port for the first time in four years. The tea-men are said to have received remunerative prices, but it does not appear that the increasing competition of Indian and Ceylon teas has had the desired effect of leading the China growers to take the greater care by which alone they can be enabled to hold their own. Every year (says Mr. Tratman) increases the conviction that something must be done, but there are as yet no signs of movement. Mr. Acting-Consul Hosie, reporting from Wenchow, says that the rainy spring of last year greatly interfered with the picking and preparation of the leaf, and thus the shipment compares very unfavourably with that of the previous year. Mr. Hosie, like his colleague, warns the Chinese growers that they must exert themselves, if they are not to be driven out of the market. "Nothing but the best leaf can bear the freights and show a profit." He adds, however, that until the whole question of internal taxation is revised and placed upon an equitable basis no rapid development can be looked for.

IT is odd that in this centenary year in France there should have been such a series of discoveries of buried skeletons. On Saturday (18th ult.), according to the Paris correspondent of a contemporary, a workman who was clearing some ground in the garden of the Necker Hospital came across twenty skeletons at one fell swoop. The buttons and *debris* of uniforms which were found with the remains had led to the conclusion that they belonged to a party of National Guards who were buried at this spot during the Revolution of 1848. At Bagnolet, too, the same afternoon some labourers, while digging a trench, exhumed a skeleton, and after a minute examination the opinion has been arrived at that the body was buried there sixty or seventy years ago. In 1814 and 1815 there were some fights there between the allies and the French troops, and it is presumed that the remains are those of a soldier who was killed in one of these combats.

MR. ALEXANDER SHAW, farmer, of Oldtown, Stratherrick (on the estate of Captain Fraser, of Farraline), recently captured an adult male golden eagle in a remarkable manner. The *Field* says that as Mr. Shaw was going round among his sheep he came on two golden eagles near the edge of a birch wood. They were lying on their sides, and at first sight he thought they had been trapped, but on a closer examination he found they were engaged in a desperate combat with each other, and had got their talons so closely locked together, that he approached and placed his feet on them, and, holding one of the birds by the wings, managed to secure it. He made an effort to retain the second bird, but it succeeded in making its escape. Mr. Shaw stuck gallantly to the one bird, and, holding it firmly by the wings, forced it in front of him to the nearest farmhouse, where a bag was thrown over its head, and it was secured. The bird has been sent to the Zoological Gardens.

MME. EUPHROSYNE CASSAVETTI is a Greek philanthropist. She has given to the Government land in Thessaly worth a million francs, to found a school of agriculture, fully equipped with the newest appliances. She has also given an endowment to engage scientific and practical agriculturists as teachers.

A LADY'S IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

THE Marchioness of Stafford, who visited India in course of a trip round the world in Jubilee year, has published (through Messrs. Blackwood and Sons) extracts from her diary, in a work entitled, "How I spent my Twentieth Year." The book is written with charming, though in places, almost dangerous frankness, and much will delight residents in Bombay. Her ladyship's description of the Esplanade Hotel, for instance, is far from flattering, but as great alterations have been made in it since 1887 the reproduction of the diarist's remarks will only tend to show how necessary was its re-arrangement. The references to Bombay are begun under date, Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, January 21, thus:—

By the light of three tallow-candles, our unpacked protmanteaus strewing the bare floor, and half-a-dozen mosquitoes devouring my ankles, it is no wonder that I sit down in a very unamiable state of mind to write in this tiresome old diary. The sunset was glorious this evening when we anchored in the bay after a most pleasant three days' cruise up the coast of India. The sea was blue and calm as a lake, the land very clear, and plenty of sailing boats and steamers to attract our attention.

In these climes there is no twilight, so it was as much as we could do to bundle our baggage together and come ashore in the company's rickety old steam-launch, before night enveloped us all in a pall of darkness; but I caught a glimpse of the low-lying city, Malabar Hill, a slight elevation to the left, and a back-ground of sandy, golden-brown hills, across which the setting sun was sending crimson and purple shadows. The Governor is away in the provinces, and not even the inevitable "Cook's Agent" came to welcome us, so we must make up our minds to a dreary night in this enormous, crowded, and most uncomfortable hotel, full of dark corners, and sleepy mosquitoes, and no doubt innumerable cockroaches. Luckily it is quite cold, the first time for many weeks we have wanted our ulsters. The food at table d'hôte was horrible, and we ended by feasting off biscuits and rice! Fortunately we have home letters to console us, and we can only go to bed and trust that the morrow may brighten our prospects and bring us news of the Reays. Sir C. Aitchison, Governor of the Punjab, has secured the first floor here, and one tumbles over his retinue of handsome-puggareed Sikhs in their scarlet uniform, fast asleep at every corner.

THE CLOUDS ROLL AWAY.

Written on Jan. 22 from Government House, Bombay, is the following:—

The sun has rolled away our clouds! I am writing in a cosy bungalow which we have all to ourselves at the top of Malabar Hill, within sight and smell of the sea, breaking under the influence of a strong breeze in foamy waves on the rocks below. Despair filled us this morning when we rose to find breakfast worse than the dinner, and no news of the Governor. We took "the bull by the horns," as they say, however, and drove up here to find, notwithstanding the Reays' absence, every thing prepared for us to the acme of comfort. But we really ought to learn to rough it a little. We found Mrs. Lyttleton (*nee* Stuart-Wortley) wife of the Military Secretary, to welcome us, and Lord and Lady Wynford, travellers like ourselves. The Gubernatorial establishment consists of a series of charming bungalows, clean and cool, nestling among neat walks and green bushes, on the very crest of the cliff; the view over the town across the bay being most picturesque, the roofs and minarets and towers standing out against the curious orange hills and azure sky. Notwithstanding the fierce midday sun, the air is chilly and the nights treacherously keen. We drove down to do some shopping in a "gharrie" (fly)

lish, and to my great astonishment seemed *au fait* of all the events of the time. I am told he is a member of the Council. Among the crowd I noticed a mustard-coloured coat and a pair of trousers, which notwithstanding their size, turned out to be habiliments of a fat Persian boy ten years old. He was addressed as "His Highness Aga Khan." I was anxious to know something of him, and was told that his father or grandfather had done some great service for his people, and consequently this child was worshiped as a semi-god, and given anything he wished for! What will his future be?

A DULL DINNER.

We had a dull dinner in the evening, the guests consisting chiefly of the members of a commission that has been sitting in Bombay for some time, to consider the important and urgent demands of some of the higher-class natives for posts under Government, and more power in the management of affairs, which, as England is anxious to be as conciliatory as possible, and yet keep the upper-hand, requires careful consideration. Among the guests were Sir. C. and Lady Aitchison and (the late) Professor Darmestetter, outwardly a delicate-looking man, but extremely learned in Oriental languages.

MALABAR POINT.

I think the Reays are so wise to have fixed on the cool and bright bungalows of Malabar Point as their residence Parel, the old Government House, situated in a low-lying part of the town, is an ugly building with a stagnant tank of water permeating the otherwise pleasant garden with horrible odours. Strange to say, Sir James Ferguson (the late governor), always preferred this place to live in, though here his wife died of cholera.

THE BACHELOR'S BALL.

Here is a chapter which must prove interesting and doubtless some reader will try to fit a cap. The impressions at the time they were written were never intended for the public eye, and it must be remembered that her ladyship was then scarcely twenty years of age.

After dinner we went off with the Lyttletons and some of the staff to a fancy ball given by the bachelors of Bombay. A duller entertainment I had never been to. Mrs Lyttelton looked well as "Moonshine." Good dresses and pretty faces were few and far between, even with the allowable addition of rouge and blacklead. One dame, fat, alas! not fair and forty, came as the Duchess of Devonshire, and knocked every body over with her hat. Another, a tiny women with a snub nose and *cheveux dores*, was adorned in pink Grecian drapery, with ample display of shoulders and arms. A Midshipman and a Fairy, two bright little women looked well, as did also a convict and a Gladiator, I suppose on the whole it was a success. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns, interspersed with little tumblers of oil and lighted wicks, made a grand illumination. The natives understand all such arrangements to perfection. Of course the climate is in their favour.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

Lady Stafford also visited the Towers of Silence, and this is how she writes of them:—

After tiffin, turning our thoughts from the frivolous to the solemn, we paid a visit to the Parsee burial-ground—the famous "Towers of Silence." They are situated in the midst of a charming garden, far above the city. Palm-trees and flowers flourish around the whitewashed walls, where are perched the hungry vultures, waiting for their prey, in the bright sunshine. It is a revolting idea that of thrusting one's cherished dead to these famished brutes, who tear the bodies limb from limb, and the flesh from the bones! A loquacious secretary showed us a model of the towers, which are each divided into three divisions within: one for men, one for women, and one for children, according to good deeds, good words, and innocent thoughts—so he informed us; though why women should only content themselves with good words, I know not. The idea which the whole system means to convey—that the dust does not return to the mother earth—is somewhat mistaken, as the vultures carry pollution all over the country.

We were obliged to cut the excellent Parsee's discourse short, as the sun was getting very low; and after accepting a bunch of flowers, took our leave, and drove to the bazaars, where we had the good fortune to meet a Hindoo marriage procession. The bride was shut up in a kind of box, so we did not even get a glimpse of her, poor child! but her little sisters riding and the miserable-looking bridegroom in a coat of gold mail, seem to be the most interesting objects in the crowd. We heard the bride was eleven years old, which is considered quite old to be married! A drive through the native bazaar is most entertaining. It is the oldest part of Bombay, and many strange houses are left standing. A tremendous crowd of all nations were jabbering, and gesticulating in the streets, while the more peaceful set cross-legged in their shop-fronts, quietly smoking. We walked all through the Crawford Market, full of fruit and grain, birds and animals—a native Covent Garden; but as at home, it is more interesting visited at daybreak.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

THE full text of Sir Hercules Robinson's farewell speech has reached England from Capetown. It will be remembered that the telegraphed summary of his remarks created considerable discussion, and several questions have been addressed to Ministers in the House of Commons with reference to the subject. The following passages express his views of British policy in South Africa: —

I shall not enter into any elaborate comparison between the South Africa of 1880 and the South Africa of 1889. As the Governor of a self-governing colony, I have endeavoured to walk within the lines of the Constitution; and, as her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, I have endeavoured to establish, on a broad and secure basis, British authority as the paramount power in South Africa. To effect this, I soon saw that a forward policy was indispensable; for, if we did not advance, others would. From a very early period of my administration, therefore, I cast longing eyes upon the high, healthy, central plateau to the north of Cape Colony, which, as the gate to the interior of South and Central Africa, seemed to me of infinitely greater importance than the fever-stricken mangrove swamps on the East Coast, or the sandy waterless fringe on the West. . . . The ultimate result has been that instead of the Cape Colony being, as it were, hide-bound and shut in on the north by a foreign Power, we have to-day, in that direction, first the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland, next the Bechuanaland Protectorate, extending to the twenty-second degree of south latitude, and beyond it the exclusive sphere of British influence extending to the Zambesi. The true British policy for South Africa seems to me to be what may be termed colonialism through imperialism; in other words, colonial expansion through imperial aid, the Home Government doing what the colonies cannot do for themselves, having constitutionally no authority beyond their borders. There are three competing influences at work in South Africa. They are Colonialism, Republicanism, and Imperialism. As to the last, it is a diminishing quantity, there being now no permanent place in the future of South Africa for direct imperial rule on any large scale. With responsible Government in the Cape, with Natal soon likely to attain that status, with the independent Republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and with Germany on the West Coast and Portugal on the East, the idea of the permanent presence of the imperial fact or in the interior —of a South African India in the Kalahari—is simply an absurdity . . . . All the Imperial Government can now do in South Africa is, by means of spheres of influence, protectorates, and Crown Colonies, to gradually prepare the way for handing native territories over to the Cape and Natal so soon as such transfers can be made with justice to the natives and advantage to all concerned. The precise time for the incorporation of any of these native territories with the maritime British colonies is a detail of comparatively little importance. Sir Hercules went on to refer particularly to the position of Bechuanaland. No one in the Cape was, he declared, pressing for immediate annexation. Why should they? As long as John Bull preferred to expend his own money in the improvement of a territory which must sooner or later revert to the Cape, no serious opposition to such unselfish liberality need be apprehended on the part of the Cape colonists. The High Commissioner continued:—There being, then, as I have shown, no longer any permanent place in South Africa for direct imperial rule, and viewing it simply as an aid to colonial expansion, there remain only the permanently competing influences of Colonialism and Republicanism. Whether these will always retain, as at present, their separate organisms, or whether one will, like Aaron's rod, absorb the other, is a problem which I will not attempt to discuss; but I venture to think that British colonialism is very heavily handicapped in the race by the well-meant, but mistaken, interference of irresponsible and ill-informed persons in England. (Loud applause.) The tendency of such amateur meddling, to my mind, is injurious in the long run to the natives, whilst it makes every resident in the Republics, English as well as Dutch, rejoice in their independence and converts many a colonist from an Imperialist into a Republican.

LORD SALISBURY ON AFRICAN POLITICS.

AT the Foreign Office recently the Premier received a deputation on the subject of the action of the Portuguese in Nyassa land. A memorial was presented praying that the British missionaries should be undisturbed in their Christian work.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who introduced the speakers, stated that the deputation represented the Joint Committee appointed by the Edinburgh Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, and the United Presbyterian Church, and also the Church of England Universities' Mission and the African Lakes Trading Company. The memorial, signed by 11,000 ministers and elders, indicated a very strong feeling that the interests of Great Britain in Nyassa land were most material, and the hope was expressed that her Majesty's Government would not allow these interests to be abandoned to Portugal. Speeches were made by Dr. Scott, chairman of the Joint Committee; Mr. Waller, of the Universities Mission; Mr. Campbell White, Mr. Moir of the African Lakes Company, and the Rev. J. M'Murtrie, Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Convener.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, thanked the deputation for expressing their feelings and wishes, and continued:—

First let me separate the subject of the River Zambesi from the rest, as a question of international law. The Zambesi is a great river, traversing the dominion of one state and going into what is, practically, now the dominions, or, rather, the protectorate, of another state. Matabeleland is under the protectorate of England, and the Zambesi connects it, through Portuguese territory, with the sea. I do not mean to say that the current of authority is entirely unbroken. It is safe to say that the general and increasing tendency of international law is that those great rivers which combine, or pass through, more than one dominion are the property of no special country, but are the highway of all. Two qualifications must be carefully borne in mind. The one is that those who use the road must pay for it, and all such tolls as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping a river of that kind, are legitimately levied and always are levied.

NATURAL QUALIFICATION.

The other qualification is imposed, not by political considerations, but by nature. The Zambesi does not appear to have made up its mind whether it will be in international highway or not. It is a splendid waterway when once you get inside it, but there appears not to be a good access from the sea. It is an access so frequently changing that at present it is not of much use to navigators. Whether a better access will be found, and whether the means of keeping a steady channel will be discovered, it is impossible to say; but I have no doubt in time that that difficulty will be overcome. But what I want to point out to you is that what is ordinarily called the traffic by the Zambesi is not carried by the Zambesi at all. What the traffic does is to land in Portuguese territory, go up a Portuguese river, be carried over Portuguese land, and then get into the Zambesi. By no construction of international law can that be called an international highway. The Zambesi is not the path by which commerce travels: it travels through Portuguese territory to get to the Zambesi. Now, let us see the actual state of facts in regard to Nyassa and the Shire Highlands. The actual state of facts there is that these gallant missions and the company are maintaining themselves against a great attack of Arab slaves, who recognise in England their natural and greatest enemy.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

It is a desperate struggle, but it is one which does not at present, apparently, involve any direct co-operation of the Portuguese. The fight is at present entirely between the missions and the company on the one hand, and the Arabs on the other; but Europeans depend for their defence upon the possession of arms. Those arms can at present be only introduced through Portuguese territory, and Portugal, for motives which I will not scrutinise, has thrown the utmost impediment in the way of furnishing them. That is an inconvenience for which, unless the action of the Portuguese authorities changes, I do not at the present moment see a remedy. I don't mean to say that I think the difficulty will permanently continue. I think it is very possible that other ways of supplying arms and necessaries to the country will be discovered; but undoubtedly, holding the coast through which you communicate with the sea, the Portuguese authorities have had the opportunity of very seriously impeding the Europeans in their conflict with the Arab slaves, and I regret to say that the conduct of those authorities has been such as not to show any very lively sympathy with Europeans in this conflict. (Hear, hear.)

PORTUGUESE PROSPECTS.

But, gentlemen, you have come for something more than this. You say that you are afraid that Portugal will make herself the mistress of those stations where your missionaries and traders are settled, which you have occupied, and you have been labouring so long. Although I am aware that Portugal claims the whole of the territory from sea to sea—from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean—it is a claim which this country has never admitted, and we do not consider that Portugal has any claim either to the Shire Highlands or to the banks of the Zambesi. I regard that as an interesting and important, but not as an immediately urgent question. I think you attach more importance to it as a practical matter than it really deserves. The suggestion that the Portuguese authorities will lay violent hands on your missionary stations seems to be an entirely groundless and impossible hypothesis. I should as soon expect to be told that Portugal would sail into Table Bay and annex Cape Town. There is no danger of that. Half the sea coast being in the hands of the Portuguese authorities, so long as they are in their present mood, very considerable impediment will be added to the many difficulties under which you have now to struggle, and, amongst others, not only may they prevent the furnishing of arms, but the tariff is to a great extent in their hands, and so long as the supply is in Portuguese territory, you must necessarily submit to any tariff they impose.

NOT BRITISH TERRITORY.

Your position is a peculiar one, and I wish you not to expect more from the Government than the Government can do. We have not raised the British flag in Nyassa. It is not British territory, and we are not bound to send an armed expedition; and consequently to a great extent, as I said in Parliament, these great enterprises are left to the activity, the ability, the zeal and the courage of Eglishmen not in their corporate but in their individual capacity. We shall treat as an impossible hypothesis that any foreign power should forcibly interfere with you, but we cannot protect you from the power which the possession of the coast gives to another country. That is precisely the position in which you stand. I can assure you that, so far as any diplomatic action of ourselves can go, you may command our most earnest sympathy and every effort which we can make, but our action must be within the limits which I have traced out. I think you may dismiss as ideal any danger of Portuguese annexation; but against all the troubles which come from the Arabs, and the difficulty of importing arms, you must oppose that resource and that courage which, in the face of these difficulties, you have up to this time shown. As civilisation extends from the south and from the north, the features of the problem may alter. I am only laying it before you exactly as it exists at this day, and have to assure you that to the utmost of our power you may count on the sympathy of her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

MR. O'BRIEN'S ACTION AGAINST LORD SALISBURY.

THE "statement of claim" in the action which has been brought by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., against the Marquis of Salisbury was delivered three weeks ago by Messrs. Kime and Hammond, the solicitors for the plaintiff. The document is as follows:—(1) The plaintiff is member of Parliament for the North-East Division of the county of Cork, Ireland. (2) On the 30th September, 1888, the plaintiff made a speech at a political meeting at Ballyneale, near Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland. (3) On the 19th March, 1889, at Watford, in the county of Hertford, the defendant, addressing a political meeting, falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the plaintiff the words following, that is to say:—"Mr. O'Brien (meaning the plaintiff) in language not so crude as I have used, but perfectly distinct, urged upon all those who heard him (meaning thereby all those who heard him at Ballyneale on the occasion aforesaid) that men who took unlet farms should be treated as they have been treated during the last ten years in the locality in which he spoke—that is to say they should be murdered, robbed, the cattle shot and ill-treated, their farms devastated" (meaning thereby that the plaintiff had wickedly and unlawfully solicited and incited those who heard him to murder and rob the men who took unlet farms, and to shoot and ill-treat their cattle and devastate their farms. (4) In consequence of the defendant's said words the plaintiff has been and is greatly prejudiced and injured in his reputation, and he claims 10,000*l.* damages. Place of trial—Manchester.

AN AMERICAN'S AUTOGRAPHIC SPOILS.

"THERE'S the pestilential nuisances who write for autographs." And Mr. W. S. Gilbert, angry beyond measure at the "pertinacious persuasiveness" of some particularly aggressive autograph hunter, exclaims with pardonable warmth that the whole race of them "never would be missed." These "pestilential nuisances" are not unknown in England, writes the *Pall Mall*; but it has been reserved for America to produce what Elia would have called the Good Autograph Collector. In the United States there dwells a young gentleman named Bok. Mr. Edward W. Bok—to give him his name in full—recently conceived the idea of forming a collection of autographs that should be unprecedented both in autobiographical interest and in general completeness. He set to work in a highly orginal fashion. His endeavour was—

First, to familiarize himself with the life and works of the eminent person addressed. Selecting the most important event in the life before me (says Mr. Bok), I would write, dwelling thereon and advancing some inquiry regarding it. As may be readily inferred the answer, relating to a significant incident in the writer's life, would be strikingly characteristic in its tone. Thus, my first letter was addressed to General Garfield in 1880, and related to his recent nomination, upon which I congratulated him. This, my first venture as an autograph collector, was of especial interest to me. Being scarcely more than a boy, it may be imagined with what anxiety I awaited the response. After three days of expectation, I was delighted at the receipt of a letter bearing the postmark of Mentor, Ohio, and addressed in a large and flowing handwriting. My delight was increased upon opening the envelope by finding within a pleasant note of thanks for my congratulatory letter. For some days following I could talk of nothing but the gratifying result of my initial effort.

Emboldened by this unlooked-for success, he next attacked General Sherman, asking him "if the pen is mightier than the sword. Here is the General's reply as given in the article, "How I made my Autograph Album," contributed by Mr. Bok to this month's *Lippincott's Magazine*:—

I prefer not to make scraps of sentimental writing. When I write anything I want it to be real and connected in form, as, for instance, in your quotation from Lord Lytton's play of "Richelieu," "The pen is mightier than the sword." Lord Lytton would never have put his signature to so naked a sentiment. Surely I will not. In the text there was a prefix or qualification:

Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword.

Now, this world does not often present the condition of facts herein described. Men entirely great are very rare indeed, and even Washington, who approached greatness as near as any mortal, found good use for the sword and the pen, each in its proper sphere. We have seen the day when a great and good man ruled this country (Lincoln) who weilded a powerful and prolific pen, and yet had to call to his assistance a million of flaming swords. No, I cannot subscribe to your sentiment—"The pen is mightier than the sword"—because it is not true. Rather, in the providence of God, there is time for all things; a time when the sword may cut the Gordian knot, and set free the principles of right and justice, bound up in the meshes of hatred, revenge, and tyranny, that the pens of mighty men like Clay, Webster, Crittenden, and Lincoln were unable to disentangle.—Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Colonel Ingersoll wrote to Mr. Bok as follows:—

Life is a shadowy, strange, and winding road, on which we travel for a little way,—a few short steps, just from the cradle, with its lullaby of love, to the low and quiet wayside inn, where all at last must sleep, and where the only salutation is "Good night."

So far Mr. Bok has succeeded in getting his "victims" to respond to his request by sending replies of a more or less sentimental character. At this conjuncture Mrs. Hodgson Burnett administered a mild rebuke. She, at any rate, was determined not to forward "a sentiment."

Pray accept my apology (she wrote) for having kept you waiting so long. The real reason for my doing so was that I had an agonizing suspicion that you wanted "a sentiment," and if there is one thing on earth to which more than all others I am totally unequal, it is "a sentiment." When I am asked for one I invariably pretend to myself that I will make a feeble effort some day, and when I lay the letter aside and wait for the sentiment to present itself, which it never does by any chance. Then the person who asked for it hates me, but they never, never hate me half as much as hate *I them*. Autographs I will write by the million and with the greatest cheerfulness, but at "the sentiment" all the innate ferocity of my nature is aroused. I think that perhaps it is because I have not any words to make them of. And now, having written my letter, I begin to suspect myself of having given you a sentiment after all, even though you did not ask for one.

Here is a fair illustration of the way in which Mr. Bok worked. Once upon a time there was some discussion as to the date and place of occurrence of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's first sermon, or some such unimportant triviality. So good an opportunity was not to be lost. Mr. Bok wrote at once for the coveted autograph reply. Mr. Beecher—apparently nothing loth—answered his note as follows:—

The account you have kindly sent of my "first sermon" is more nearly true than most stories that are circulated of me. My brother George wished to be away a Sunday, and I was requested by him to supply his pulpit. Text, sermon, and all attendant circumstances are gone from my memory, except the greenness—no doubt about that.

He proceeds to give details of his earliest remembered address; but they are not very interesting.

To Mr. Thomas Hughes—the friend of Maurice and Kingsley, and the author of "Tom Brown's School Days"—our collector boldly applied for an estimate of American poets. Mr. Hughes replied very courteously:—

Yes, I was very fond of Longfellow, from whom I received much kindness at his Cambridge house, which had been Washington's headquarters, and I delight in much of his poetry. But my dear young friend Longfellow is not your greatest poet. To my mind Lowell will be acknowledged in another twenty years as the American who cuts deepest—though his verse is often rugged and careless.

In 1883 Mr. Bok discovered that there were persons who doubted Cardinal Manning's loyalty to the cause of Ireland. Of course he "turned him to resolve the doubt," eliciting the following interesting reply:—

No Englishman has, I believe, a greater love for Ireland; and my demand for justice, and my defence of all that can be defended, has never wavered, nor ever will. I hold it to be my duty as an Englishman and as a Catholic; all the more when, unhappily, misdeeds give courage and strength to what is unjust. The kind words in your letter I must not take to myself, except as expressing what I would fain be and do. I am ending a long life, and I hope it may not be spent in vain.

Mr. Bok's career as an autograph-hunter has been a particularly fortunate one, and is not unlikely to tempt others to essay the same pretty pastimes. For their sakes and for the sake of their "victims" we feel driven to conclude our extracts from Mr. Bok's article with a letter sent to him by Mrs. Oliphant—one of the neatest snubs we have seen for some time:—

The request for a few lines from my pen is a strange wish. It would be far better for Mr. Edward Bok to get what good he can out of our books than to set his heart on our signatures which are not worth very much.

This is probably an opinion with which many an author, distracted by these "pestilential nuisances who write for autographs" will most heartily agree.

BULLS.

THE following fine specimens, writes a correspondent of the *Spectator*, may be entered in competition for a prize, English *versus* Irish "bulls." The first is from the *Morning Chronicle* (June 19, 1814):—"To investigate the question, however, would lead us too deeply into the dry and troubled *waters* of moral philosophy." I do not remember in what paper the following appeared, but the date was January 7, 1839, when there had been a tremendous hurricane:—"Several *chimneys* fell, burying the inmates in the ruins." "A row of cottages fell, but fortunately the *inmates* were all out."

These two came out in one of the Sheffield papers:—"At first *sight*, the electioneering addresses *sound* thoroughly Protectionist." "The house [*i.e.* the attendance at the theatre] was not so good as we had hoped to have seen it but there were more persons present than we expected to have seen,"—(which is rather like Joe Miller's pig-jobber, who, being asked what sort of market he had made, replied,—"Not so good as I expected, *and I thought I shouldn't.*")

A third is from a leading article in the same paper on the Czar of Russia:—"At any rate, if the Czar did show any *heat*, it is probable that he would *go to sleep upon it.*

I once heard an Amerian revivalist, in his loudest tones, rave and roar about the "*icebergs* of damnation." Whether it was a *lapsus linguæ* or not, it had a good resonant sound, and produced the sensation aimed at in revival services.

THE MURDER OF DR. CRONIN.

DESCRIBING in detail the discovery of Dr. Cronin's body, a *Times'* telegram states that the finding of the remains was purely accidental. Some labourers who were engaged in cleaning the ditches along Evanston-avenue, Lake-view, near Lake Michigan, at the Fifty-ninth-street crossing, noticed the smell of putrid flesh from a catch-basin at the corner. On taking off the top Dr. Cronin's body was found inside, having been thrown into the water foremost, the feet and legs being in the opening. The location is about a mile to the north of the spot where the bloody trunk was found the day after Dr. Cronin disappeared. There were eight cuts and bruises on the head, inflicted by some sharp instrument, severing the scalp and indenting the skull. A bloody towel was wrapped round the head. The hair left in the trunk, on being compared with that on the head, was found to be Dr. Cronin's hair, and the cotton adhering to the corpse was similar to the cotton in the trunk. The body was stark naked. A Catholic Agnus Dei, which Dr. Cronin always wore about his neck, was uninjured. The body, which was swollen and in an advanced state of decomposition was removed to the Morgue and identified by many of the deceased's friends. The police say that the body was doubtless taken to Lake-view in the trunk. Woodruff, who confessed that he had driven a waggon containing a trunk for 25dols. which trunk he said had held a woman's body, is under arrest. He showed no surprise when told of the finding of Dr. Cronin's body, but stuck to his original story. Dr. Cronin, who was 40 years of age, was brought from Ireland in his childhood, and had lived in Chicago since 1880. He disappeared on May 4. The discovery of the corpse has caused great excitement among the Irish, and Dr. Cronin's friends lay the blame of the crime upon the Sullivan faction.

THEORIES AS TO THE CRIME.

Dr Cronin was summoned on the night of the 4th inst. to attend a supposed patient, and it is believed that the first blow was struck when he was sitting by, or stooping over the bed. His friends say that since his break with the members of the National League in Chicago he had made a number of enemies, and, considering his life in danger, he carried a revolver. One reason given for Dr. Cronin's removal is that he had prepared a minority report as a member of the committee of the League which was appointed to inquire into certain rumoured misuses of money. This report is said to have implicated a number of prominent officials of the League, and would have been read at the meeting of the League in January. According to other reports, some members of the Clan-na-Gael, who were opposed to his views, had him removed. More than one man must have been concerned in the crime, for Dr. Cronin was an extremely powerful man and of indisputable courage. According to a *Standard* telegram, the indications were that the murderer's weapon had been sharp, like an axe, and not a club. The Agnus Dei, which the deceased wore, is thought likely to assist as a clue, as it is believed only a Catholic would have left it, while removing everything else. The theory that Cronin was murdered on the ground that he was a British spy is less credited than the suggestion that he knew too much regarding the bad faith of the Irish leaders. Soon after his arrival at Chicago Dr. Cronin became involved in faction disputes between the Ancient Orders of Hibernians and the Clan-na-Gael. The latter expelled the deceased because he favoured an inquiry into the official record of its unknown chief. Cronin organised a new branch of the Clan-na-Gael, which became so successful that overtures were made for its union with the old organisation. Cronin demanded that a joint committee of each branch should investigate the charges against the chief of the parent society. It is believed that Cronin was charged with the custody of the committee's report, which was to the effect that treachery and embezzlement had been proved. This report was to have been made this month. The foregoing rumours are current among the Irish, but it is impossible to test their truth. Mr. Alexander Sullivan, who was formerly President of the League, is known to be hostile to Cronin, but his character is said to be sufficiently good to put aside the idea of his personal complicity in the death of the unfortunate man. The P. O. Sullivan who has been arrested is another man. He is believed to be innocent, but Dr. Cronin was never seen after he had been summoned to attend an employe of Sullivan. The stories that Cronin had fled to Canada, and the circumstantial report that he had been seen in Toronto, are being traced to their authors, with the view of discovering their motives.

STATEMENTS BY DEVOY AND SULLIVAN.

Mr. John Devoy, on being interviewed yesterday in New York, said:—"I think I know the murderers, or, at least, instigators of the crime. Cronin's death is a result of a conspiracy by certain men accused of embezzling large sums from the Parnell Fund collected in Chicago and elsewhere. Cronin, myself, and others knew their dishonesty, and as they feared exposure, they resolved to enforce silence by murder. Cronin was the first victim." Mr. Devoy mentioned no names, but he is confident that he knows them. Mr Alexander Sullivan, in Chicago, has stated that he was horror-stricken when told of the finding of Dr. Cronin's body, as he had believed all along that the missing man would turn up. Mr. Sullivan had no theories to advance, and did not think the promised exposure of the alleged crookedness in the Irish organisation had caused the murder. He treated with contempt all stories of his knowing more about it then he cared to tell. He denied that he knew anything about Dr Cronin's death or the causes leading to it, and said he would do anything and everything in his power to help to convict the guilty persons. Dr. Cronin's friends say that the malfeasance in the Irish funds which he had intended to expose reaches 210,000 dols.

ALLEGATION AGAINST THE POLICE.

The conduct of the police in the case will, it is said, form the subject of a searching inquiry. Mrs. Conklin, sister of the murdered man, has made a statement which public opinion is demanding shall be thoroughly sifted. A year ago, she states, a constable of the Chicago City police asked a man, with whom she afterwards became acquainted, to undertake the murder of Dr Cronin. The man has been found, and confirms the lady's story. He adds that he told the constable that he would have nothing to do with the matter, for "he was not in the murder business." Subsequently he went and told Cronin of what was afoot. Cronin consulted the lawyers, but finally decided to take no further notice of the matter, being confident in his ability to protect himself. When Cronin disappeared the constable implicated was strange to say, entrusted with the duty of tracing him. Mrs. Conklin's accusation has been made public but the officer has not yet made any reply to it. Though at the time of Dr. Cronin's disappearance the police were urged to make exhaustive inquiries, they continued to manifest the utmost indifference. Practically the only detective work that has been done was that carried on by private detectives, whose expenses have been defrayed by Dr. R. M'Cahey, of Philadelphia, and other friends of the missing man, and the members of a secret society to which Cronin had belonged. Large rewards were offered for information, but none was obtained. The surgeons say that from the condition of the body death must have occurred nearly three weeks ago and Cronin was last seen alive on the 4th inst.

EXPECTED ARRESTS.

The United States Attorney-General says he is convinced that the murder is the result of a great conspiracy. He expects that an arrest will soon be made which will clear up the diabolical mystery. Already suspicion is shaping itself, and arrests may occur at any moment. Cronin's friends are hopeful that one or other of the murderous gang will hasten to save his own neck by turning States evidence. The citizens of Chicago are exhibiting wholesale indignation at the brutal crime, and it will go hard with the murderers if caught. Nor is this feeling affected by the statements that Cronin was a spy in the paid service of the British Government. Cronin's friends indignantly deny the charge, but it is certain that Cronin was a friend of Major Le Caron.

CLUB LAW.

As Mr. Dominick Daly says in his well-timed little manual of "Club Law" (Nottingham, F. Goodliffe) the law in relation to clubs, for want of legislation, is purely "case made," and to be gathered only from the records of decisions scattered throughout the reports of all periods. Unfortunately, moreover, these decisions are often reached from different principles, and are therefore constantly unsettled, often conflicting, and still more often out of harmony with contemporary social conditions. A practical digest is badly wanted—for who may not find himself engaged in a case of "club law?" And this, in some three score small pages, Mr. Daly has supplied as adequately as the subject allows. We cannot detect the omission of any point which has arisen in practice, while certain principles are laid down very clearly by which new questions may be tested by reasonably intelligent persons. The manual is suggestive also with regard to the proper lines of legislation, though we incline to the opinion that Acts of Parliament are less required than a bolder application of what is left of the common law. No club of any kind should be without this manual, which may be mastered in a couple of hours, and is laudably free from technicalities. Indeed it is by no means dry reading for persons who are interested in a subject which concerns everybody who is not a solitary inhabitant of a desert island.

THE VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND.

A MEETING of peers and members of Parliament interested in Irish affairs was, as stated briefly in our telegraphic columns, held on the 21st ult. at the residence of the Marquis of Waterford, in London, to consider the desirability of making some representation to the Government on the subject of the Viceroyalty of Ireland. The following was the circular convening the meeting:—

Private.
The Viceroyalty of Ireland.

You are requested to attend a meeting with reference to the above subject at 30, Charlse-street, St. James's-square, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, May 21. —Leinster, Waterford, Ormonde, De Vesci, E. Saunderson, R. U.P. Fitz-gerald, A.H. Smith Barry, T. Waring.

Lord Waterford presided, and upwards of 60 noblemen and gentlemen were present, including the Dukes of Leinster and Manchester, Lords Bessborough, Belmore, Dartrey, Fortescue, Greville, Mayo, Harlech, Miltown, Ormonde, De Vesci, Howth, Granard, Bangor, Leitrim, Headford, Monteagle, Arthur Butler, and Pembroke, Colonel Saunderson, M. P., Colonel Waring, M. P., Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., Mr. W. P. Sinclair, M. P., Mr. Smith Barry, M. P., Mr. Mulholland, M. P., and Lord Dunsany, M. P. The proceedings were strictly private, but the following may be taken as a fairly accurate account of what took place:—

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, briefly stated the object of the meeting. He said that since it had become definitely known that Lord Londonderry contemplated relinquishing the duties of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the opinion held in many quarters as to the undesirability of continuing the office under present conditions had found frequent expression, and that meeting was the outcome of a suggestion that steps should be taken to arrange for concerted action on the subject.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen, including Lords Belmore, Drogheda, and Leitrim, declared themselves as in favour of the inauguration of a new system,

Lord Mayo said he feared that if the office were abolished a great loss would accrue to Dublin and the people who benefited by the presence of the Viceroy there, and he thought that if the Court in Dublin were done away with the position of the city as the capital of Ireland might be imperilled.

Lord Howth agreed in part with Lord Mayo, and said that if the office were abolished an alternative proposal for the maintenance of a Royal residence should be made.

Lord De Vesci moved a resolution inviting Lord Salisbury to receive a deputation on the subject. The resolution was adopted, after which a memorial embodying the views of the conveners of the meeting was submitted and considered paragraph by paragraph. The main points set out in the document were:—(1) That the office of Lord Lieutenant should be abolished; (2) that the duties now performed by the Lord Lieutenant should be transferred to a Secretary of State and a Parliamentary Under-Secretary; and (3) that a Royal residence should be maintained in Dublin for the accommodation of members of the Royal Family. The memorial was discussed at some length, amongst the speakers being the Duke of Manchester, Lord Belmore, Lord Fortescue, Lord Hardinge, Lord Leitrim, Lord Mayo, Lord Pembroke, Lord Howth, Lord Dartrey, Colonel Saunderson, and Mr. T. W. Russell. Several amendments were proposed and carried, and the document was adopted as representing the views of the meeting with two dissentients—Lord Bessborough and Lord Greville. The deputation to whom was intrusted the task of presenting the memorial to the Prime Minister included Lord Waterford, the Duke of Leinster, Lord De Vesci, Lord Belmore, Colonel Saunderson, and Mr. T. W. Russell.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN IRELAND.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Prince Albert Victor arrived in Belfast on Tuesday, 21st ult.; and received a most enthusiastic welcome. He was accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, and attended by Colonel Caulfield and Captain Byng. The city was beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, and devices worked out in gas jets, which were illuminated in the evening. On his arrival His Royal Highness was presented with an address of welcome by the Harbour Commissioners, whose new dock (the first sod of which was cut four years ago by the Princess of Wales) he opened immediately in the presence of a large assembly, representing the wealth and fashion of Belfast. The new dock was named the Alexandra, and the Teutonic, a large vessel of 10,000 tons burthen, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff for the White Star Company, was floated into it during the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the Prince was entertained at luncheon with a select company by the Harbour Commissioners. Mr. Musgrave, chairman of the Harbour Board, presided, and proposed the health of the Queen which was acknowledged with enthusiasm.

In response to the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and the rest of the Royal Family, His Royal Highness, who was received with cheers, said:—Mr. Musgrave, my Lord, Duke, and gentlemen,—I find it difficult to express myself in language sufficient to thank you for the cordial and extremely touching way in which that toast has been received. I assure you, gentlemen, of the great satisfaction and at the same time the pleasure it has given me to come here to-day and renew my acquaintance with this city. (Cheers.) The kind expressions which Mr. Musgrave has used regarding my father and mother I shall convey to them with great pleasure, and I know it will afford them the greatest satisfaction. It will hardly be necessary for me at this moment to deal with the speech of your chairman so far as it relates to the Harbour Commissioners and their great works which we have had an opportunity of seeing to-day. (Cheers.) I shall reserve that to a later period. Meantime I merely thank you for the kind manner in which you have received this toast. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman said the next toast was that of "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland." (Cheers). It was impossible after the late announcement of his Excellency relative to his retirement, not to feel very much the fact that they were to lose his services. (Cheers.) He was sure it was the opinion of that assemblage that since his appointment as representative of Her Majesty in this country his Excellency had discharged his duties and maintained the honour and integrity of the Crown and had rendered valuable services to Ireland. When he retired into private life he would carry with him the respect of all in the north, who knew him not only to be a good Lord Lieutenant but a good land-lord. (Cheers.) That Ireland should be prosperous was the desire of all; as to how she would attain prosperity was engaging the minds of all at present. (Cheers.)

In the evening His Royal Highness dined with the officers of the Gordon Highlanders, and at night he attended a ball given in his honour in the Ulster Hall. The streets were crowded during the night, and the great enthusiasm prevailed.

His Royal Highness proceeded at noon on Wednesday to the New Public Library, where he was presented with thirteen addresses, one of which was from the Belfast Corporation. Prince Albert Victor, having acknowledged the presentations, was conducted through the reading-room and other parts of the building, after which he left to lay the foundation-stone of the new Albert Bridge, in company with the Mayor of Belfast. After the foundation-stone was laid, the Prince drove through the large working-class districts of the city to the Town Hall, where he partook of luncheon with the Mayor and Corporation.

The Prince then proceeded to Orneau Park to present colours to the 2nd Battalion Black Watch Highlanders. The ceremony took place in presence of one of the largest assemblages ever seen in Belfast. His Royal Highness said: Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Black Watch,—It affords me great pleasure during my visit to Belfast to have an opportunity of presenting colours to so distinguished a regiment. The Black Watch is a household word in all parts of the empire, and I shall always consider that a great honour was conferred upon me when I was asked to perform this duty. Both battalions have greatly distinguished themselves in campaigns in all parts of the globe during the last century, and I trust the day is not far distant when there will be linked together one great national Scottish Regiment. The old colours, I understand, were presented to the regiment in 1862, and though it has not been the fortune of war during the past ten years for you to see so much active service as the 1st Battalion, still officers and men have been supplied to the other battalion by yours, to a great extent, to take the places of those who have fallen out of the ranks. In conclusion I congratulate you on the record you have gained, and I trust you will always be found maintaining the great name which you have gained for yourselves in many a hard-fought field. (Cheers.)

Colonel Kidston thanked His Royal Highness for the honour he had conferred upon the battalion by presenting it with new colours.

The Prince afterwards embarked on board the Osborne, which left for Stranraer.

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HUNGARIAN FACTORY LABOUR.

ENGLISH factory-workers may study with interest, and perhaps with profit, a report which has been sent by Sir A. Nicolson embodying the results of inspection in four factory districts of H

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ARMY summer manœuvres are to be repeated for the training of the troops at Aldershot. It is again proposed to send out in August from the camp marching columns representing in their proportions complete army corps, each column consisting of a brigade of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and the prescribed contingents of artillery, engineers, and of the varied staff corps. These columns will be marching and camping for about 10 days each.

A return showing the number of breech-loading guns that have been ordered for Imperial purposes (land service) up to the present time, specifying the number of each diameter, is issued from the War Office yesterday. It shows that of 13·5in. 2 were ordered; of 12 in., 23; of 11 in., 3 (for proof purposes); 10 in., 30; 9·2in., 49 (of which 3 are experimental); 8in., 9 (4 are experimental); 7in., 1 (experimental); 6in., 120 (7 are experimental); 5in., 23 (2 are experimental); 4in., 17 (2 are experimental); 22-pounder 3·5in, 7; 20-pounder 3·4in., 6; 13-pounder, 6 (all experimental); 12-pounder 3in., 294 (14 are experimental; 10in., breach-loading Howitzer, 1; 8in., 1; 7in., 1; 6in., 1; 4·25in., 2 (all experimental).

The days for blind obedience, writes the *Broad Arrow*, are not past, but those for intelligent non-obedience of orders have increased in number. From this increase will arise in the next war difficulties and pitfalls without number. What these difficulties and pitfalls are, may, to a great extent, be discovered by peace practice and peace manœuvres; and the army which has utilised its period of preparation, in not only discovering them, but providing against them, will take the field in the next campaign immensely superior in fighting power to any which ignores them and their existence. Let us experimentalise, and let us begin experimenting at Aldershot at once.

In addition to the naval review at Spithead, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Germany in July, it is in contemplation to hold a grand military review before his Majesty at Aldershot, and arrangements are being made to increase the number of troops at the camp.

The Alexandra, the Duke of Edinburgh's late flagship, is to be paid off at Chatham, "all standing," early next month, after which she will be temporarily recommissioned, as the Queen wishes her to take part in the naval review, at which there will be 112 ships and torpedo-boats in line, instead of 132, as previously announced, the former being the largest number which can be arranged for; and Sir Edmund Commerell has received instructions to make the general arrangements upon the model of the programme which Sir George Willes drew up before the Jubilee review.

The Parliamentary Committee on Soldiers' Rations has prepared its report, which is in the hands of the printers and will be issued immediately. The Committee has gone into the subject very exhaustively. A series of questions has been submitted to commanding officers of regiments and battalions. The replies to these show that a great variety of systems prevail. Generally speaking, however, the Committee find that the arrangements are capable of improvement, and that some increase is necessary in the amount of the rations.

Her Majesty's gun-vessel Goldfinch was successfully launched at Sheerness Dockyard on Saturday afternoon (18th ult.) The Goldfinch is 165 feet long, with a displacement of 805 tons. She will have machinery of 1,200 horse-power propelling her thirteen knots an hour. Her armament will consist of six 4-inch breech-loaders and two quick-firing guns. The cost of the Goldfinch is to be £49,000.

The remains of the Confederate ram Merrimac have just been sold for old iron.

Captain A. K. Wilson, V.C., of the Vernon, is to have the Rodney at the manœuvres, and Captain John E. Pattisson, instead of the Arethusa gets the Melpomene. This last is a very sensible arrangement, remarks a correspondent, as the Arethusa is at Devonport, while Captain Pattisson, being at present in command of the Euphrates at Portsmouth, will be able to keep a watchful eye on the progress of the Melpomene.

We are not the only people who have trouble with the trials of new ships. The Italian Piemonte, Lord Armstrong's pet, has just got through her successfully, but not before she had made ten attempts. The Magicienne is to "lay low" for a bit, and her sister, the Marathon, is to try what she can do.

From Devonport, writes a military correspondent, I hear that the Admiralty have sanctioned an expenditure of £1,700 on the Prince Albert, so that she may take part in the manœuvres. Now, this is a waste of money, for the presence of the Prince Albert anywhere is not worth it. An old thing designed by Cowper Coles, 25 years ago, in the dark ages of turret-ship contruction, she has never been of the slightest service since. She is plated with 4½in. iron, carries four miserable popguns, and could, perhaps, crawl nine knots in smooth water. It is too bad to throw away £1,700 on her. Much better spend it in overhauling the machinery of steam pinnaces, so many of which broke down last year.

A correspondent in Zanzibar has been telling his grievances to the *Globe*. When he wrote, he said, every naval man was heartily sick of the futile blockade. No slavers are ever caught, and, as he says, "none are ever likely to be, as dhows flying the French flag are not interfered with, so that any Arab trying to run slaves under any other would be an idiot." The Agamemnon, ironclad of 8,660 tons, after six weeks at anchor at Zanzibar, was cruising between Mombasa and Wasin, almost without boats. Her torpedo boat she left behind at Zanzibar, her other steam-boat was on an independent cruise, two boats were at Pemba, and one at Mombasa. To most people it will seem very like a tempting of Providence for a huge ironclad to go cruising about with no means of saving life if she were to come to by no means impossible grief.

Every Easter Tuesday, observes the *Naval and Military Gazette*, the daily papers recognise the immense good which the volunteer movement has done to the youth of England, yet these same papers will often refer to the German military system as a national curse, overlooking entirely the immense benefits which the country has derived from it, benefits which no amount of argument can gainsay. The problem of adapting the conditions of English military service to conscription is at present a far off solution, but should a great European war break out and we become involved in it, the question will be bound to arise; and if the nation once can be brought to recognise the obvious advantages of a military training, some rules of compulsion will, we feel sure, be adopted. We do not for a moment suppose that we shall ever go to the length that Continental nations have done, but in a modified form we might adopt the system, and we feel convinced we shall. It is as well, therefore, for there to be no misunderstanding. The principle of universal service may at first sight appear to be a great hardship. Looked at, however, from the practical standpoint, the German army is by no means the curse that some very foolish minds suppose it to be. Whatever progress Germany has made has been made by means of that system, and we have shown, we think, that the people individually as well as the nation at large have reaped an immense benefit.

The new Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station appears to be a hard man to please in the matter of flagships. It may be remembered that before he left England he went down to Chatham to inspect the Victoria, and although that ship had been specially built from Admiralty designs for an admiral's accommodation, he insisted on various expensive alterations in her arrangements to suit his own peculiar whims. Still, it might be argued, as she was to be his flagship for three years, he had some claim to have her fitted up as he liked, No such excuse, however, can be made for Sir Anthony's recent proceedings at Malta. After much vacillation between the two ironclads Temeraire and Dreadnought, as to which should be thought worthy of flying his flag till the Victoria arrives on the station, he eventually decided on the latter. To make room for himself, his staff, and his servants, the gun-room, which, of course, at considerable cost, had only been built about a month, has been pulled down, and some 14 young officers who used to mess there have been dispersed to the four winds, while various senior officers who had long been established in cabins on the half-deck have been turned out to make room for new comers. For all this there was not the slightest occasion. It is in no way essential that for two months or so the flag of the Commander-in-Chief should float over an ironclad; the Surprise would have answered every purpose. Indeed there are many good judges who think that in the next big sea fight the admiral's place will be, not in an ironclad which can only be a unit in the line of battle, but in a small, swift vessel, wherein he can be as much as possible ubiquitous. The fleet sailed on Tuesday, 21st ult., for Corfu, where submarine mining operations are to be carried out.

SAD BUT TRUE.

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THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

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Of Special Interest to European Residents

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Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bacteriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,
Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

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Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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THE SALT REGAL COMPANY, LD.,

WORKS, FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.

AND AT 25, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

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Finest Manufactured.

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Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

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COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk.—A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

LIVER TROUBLES

and Nervous Disorders, as prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily cured by wearing

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Doctors recommend it as positively the only safe and reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of Torpid Liver, Nervous Exhaustion, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Indigestion, Aliments, Pain. Thousands of Testimonials. This world-famed Belt is the safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders usually incidental to tropical climates. Descriptive Pamphlet, "Galvanic Electricity," sent to any address free on application to MR. C. B. HARNESS, Medical Electrician (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd., 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in the World. Advice by correspondence free of charge.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. } Superior in style and excellent in quality 26s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ... ... 15s. 6d.
Very superior ... ... 21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality ... ... 26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ... ... 10s. 6d.
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Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty ... ... 4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

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Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide to the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, would draw special attention to their importation of Perambulators, which are of first-class workmanship and finish, being strong, durable, yet light—the essential points in a good Carriage—they form a companion which no Family with young Children in India should be without. The following are strongly recommended :—

Single, three Wheels, Wooden Body, well upholstered on 20 in. Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron, Summer Hood, complete ..... Rs.	30 0
Do. do. 18 in. Bicycle Rubber-tyred Wheels	30 0
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Single, three Wheels, Cab shaped, Wood Body, richly upholstered, on 23 in. best Bicycle Rubber-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron, and Belgian striped Canopy, complete	40 0
Wood Body Vis-a-Vis, 23 and 18 in. Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, Waterproof Brass-jointed Turnover Hood, Porcelain Handles, &c., complete.....	60 0
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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old -

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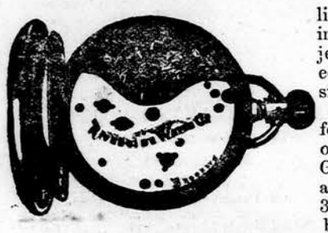

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No. 36 *a.*	Key Wind Hunter, Stg. Silver, engine turned case	32	0
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No. 4 *a.*	Keyless Hunter, Stg. Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved.	38	8
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The above are guaranted for 5 and 6 years.

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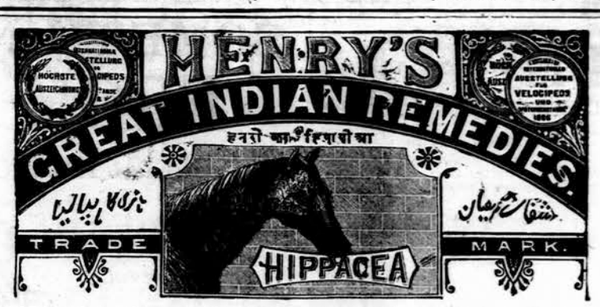

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND-STROKE	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	BROKEN KNEES	SPAVINS
SPRUNG TENDONS	CRACKED HEELS	HEAT LUMPS
SORE THROAT	OVER REACHES	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND
INFLUENZA	OEDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,	NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS :—

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Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

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THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS :—

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I think "HIPPACEA" very good. M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS :—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

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I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY :—

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Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

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HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS —

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I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

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Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

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"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us ; it claims to be a remedy, which will act "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts ; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

To be had of the undersigned, and of Chemists and General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine ; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized ; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. ; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL." *White Capsule*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE." *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA).
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
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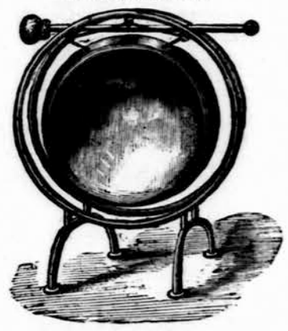

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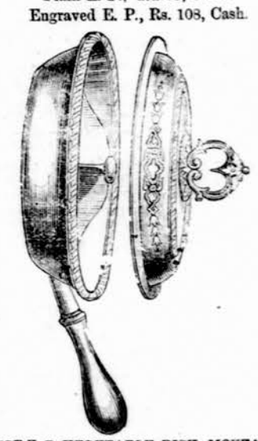

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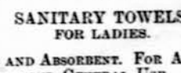
ROYAL  LETTERS PATENT.

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